

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

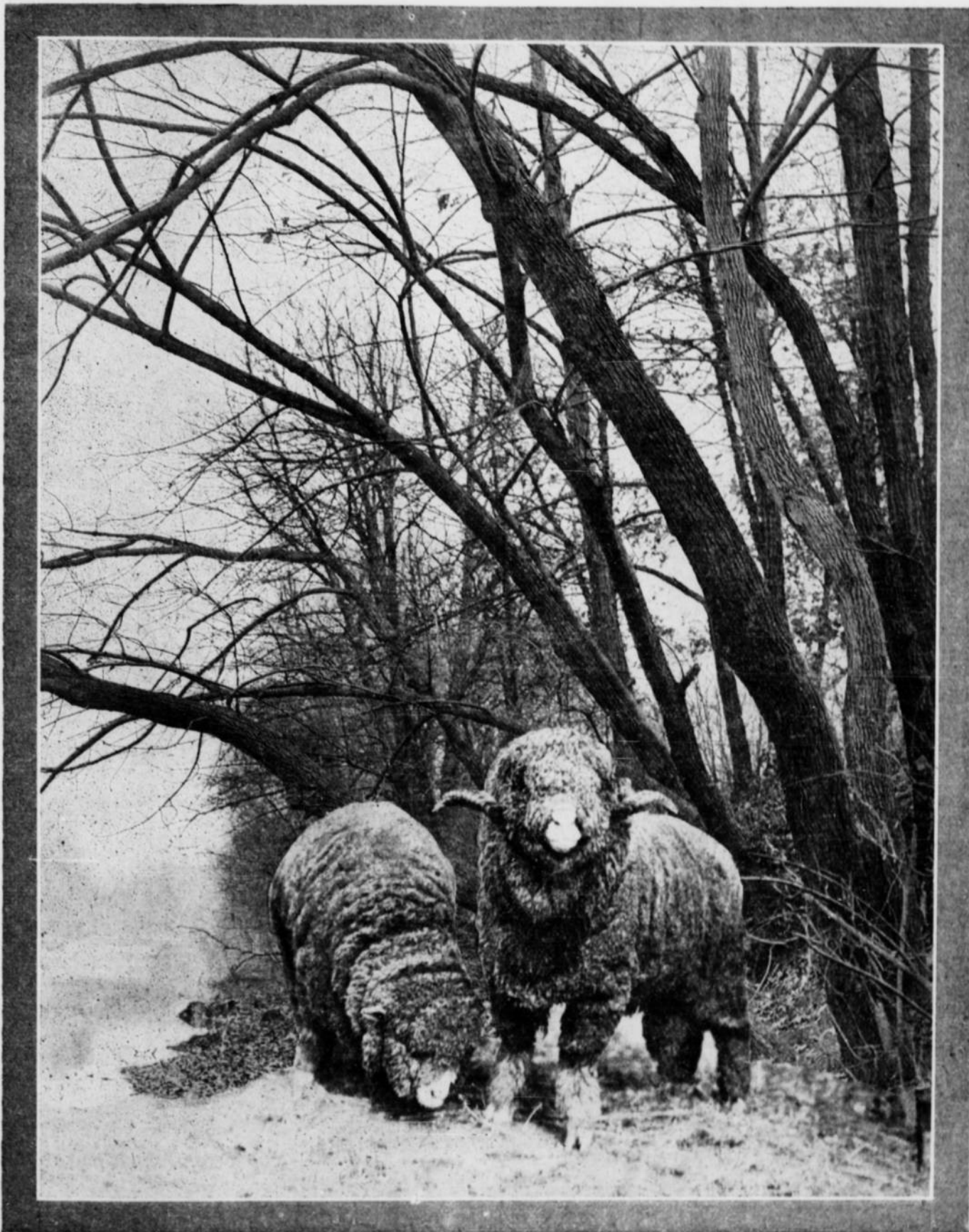
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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March 24, 1926



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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Alberta

Beet Growers Meet

Arthur Dahl was elected president, and W. H. Spackman, vice-president, of the Alberta Co-operative Beet Growers, at their annual meeting in Raymond last month. Resolutions were passed asking the Canadian Sugar Factories, Limited, for the same contract that is in effect in the Utah and Idaho territory; instructing the executive to investigate the feasibility of an individual saccharine test for growers; authorizing a collection of two cents a ton from growers, one and one-half cents to be allotted to the central organization; asking the C.P.R. to reduce freight rates; and petitioning the provincial government to retain the services of O. S. Longman.

Hold Old-time Dance

A whist drive and old-time dance, held recently by Rosyth U.F.W.A. local, netted the sum of \$20. A donation of \$5.00 was made to the Salvation Army Rescue Home in Calgary.

Successful Sale of Work

A sale of work by Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. local realized over \$90. Besides the articles of plain and fancy sewing, there was a bran tub, and a stall of home-made candy and canned goods.

Saskatchewan

Stone Local Revives

J. P. Fernquist, former secretary of the Stone G.G.A., wanted either a revival or a funeral. E. Cooke, director of District No. 14, and M. McLachlan, former director, paid the local a visit on February 26, and the result is a revival. Sixty men, women and children turned out to the meeting, and joined heartily in community singing, that great healer of sores. Mr. Cooke talked about the recent convention, and Mr. McLachlan told them of the need of the biggest organization the farmers have ever had. Clarence Bonfoy, chairman of the meeting, launched an appeal for members, and 26 immediately responded and paid up. Many others were not prepared for such drastic action, but promised to take the plunge at the next meeting. Which already places Stone ahead of 1925.

One of our local secretaries complains that although Russian thistle is spreading rapidly in his district, the municipality is not taking any action.

The Noxious Weeds Act provides that it is the duty of the municipality to appoint an inspector before March 1 of each year, and if they fail to do so, they are each liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$25. If any others of our locals have cause for complaint in respect to this matter, we would advise them to bring the delinquency of the council to the attention of the Weeds Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Regina, who, we have no doubt, would see that the complaint would have attention.

Frank Sinkler, of Crichton, recently announced his intention to organize a local at that point, to take the place of the defunct Andersonville local, and, like the man who went to get married, he has "been and gone and done it." The new Crichton local started business with 10 members; but it is not going to stop there, for Mr. Sinkler has added a postscript, "will have more soon." Nothing problematical about that; it is as good as done, because Mr. Sinkler says so. C. B. Oliver is president of the new local, G. H. Fenn, vice-president, and Frank Sinkler, secretary.

Manitoba

Springfield Branch of the U.F.M. celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a grand concert held in the Community Hall, Oakbank, on March 5, Rev. W. M. Turnbull, occupying the

chair. The evening was most unfavorable, owing to weather and road conditions, yet the building was packed to its limits. A very full and varied program had been carefully prepared and was largely sustained by the younger members. The Oakbank orchestra played several selections. Instrumentals were played by Bertie Kruger and Belle Smythe, solos sung by Elsie and Hugo Hagemier, and Mary McCullough, and a duet by R. Lamin and W. Speer. A very amusing sketch, entitled, Pa and Ma Jazz Babies, was put on under the leadership of Jackie Currie, and readings by Zetta Beattie, Alf, Butland and G. Beattie were much enjoyed, also stories by J. Riffington. The main item of the evening was the play, The Minister's Bride, put on by the Cornwall section of the local, the names of those taking part being: Reg. Lamin, M. Tomlinson, G. Speer, S. Kaike, P. Kaike, L. Speer, E. Speer, L. Holland, M. Holland, J. Holland, Mrs. Lamin, W. Edmonds, W. Speer, O. Speer, W. Speer. Refreshments were next served and with the singing of Auld Lang Syne, a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

Roderick McKenzie Memorial

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in Brandon, in January, it was unanimously decided to establish a scholarship, probably in the Manitoba Agricultural College as a memorial to the late Roderick McKenzie, one of the fathers of the grain growers' movement, and one of the most faithful workers in the cause of the organized farmers. A committee was named to take charge of the project comprising the following members: J. M. Allen, chairman; Peter Wright, G. F. Chipman, A. J. M. Poole, Thomas Wood, W. R. Wood, Miss Mabel E.



Roderick McKenzie

Finch, secretary. The committee have proceeded with their work and have issued a letter to the various locals of the U.F.M. throughout the province of Manitoba, which reads as follows:

"The late Roderick McKenzie was one of the staunchest and most faithful pioneers of the farmer movement. One of the founders of the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Grain Growers' Guide and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, he served each of them in turn in executive capacities and did outstanding work right down to the time when his powers began to fail with advancing age.

"It has been felt that as an association we should take practical steps to perpetuate his memory, and it was decided by the recent convention to establish a scholarship which from year to year in perpetuity will help some

Continued on Page 26

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Price List for Seed Grain MARQUIS WHEAT

For 2nd generation	\$2.50 per bus.
For 3rd generation	2.00 "
For Extra No. 1, 2nd generation	2.30 "
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Wheat Sacks 24c each extra	

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Extra No. 1, 3rd generation80 "
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Oats Sacks 22c each extra	

Wheat is put up in two-bushel sacks, and Oats in three-bushel sacks.

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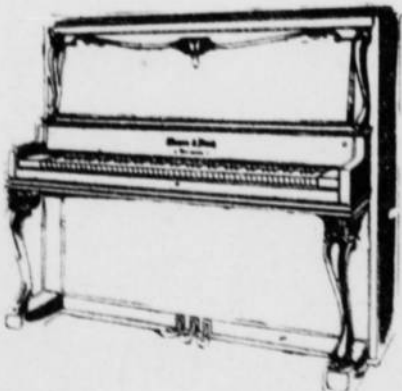
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The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch
Classified... (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Saskatchewan's New Premier

James Garfield Gardiner, Saskatchewan's new premier, was born on a farm near Kirkton, Ontario, November 30, 1883. He came to Manitoba on a harvest excursion in 1901, to work on his uncle's farm at Clearwater, Manitoba, and in



Hon. J. G. Gardiner
Saskatchewan's new premier

the winter months worked for his board and attended high school.

After completing his high school course, Mr. Gardiner came to Saskatchewan with a second class teacher's certificate, in August, 1904. Mr. Gardiner's first school was at Alpha, about 30 miles from the nearest railway, south-west from Woleseley. The following year he attended the spring term of the Regina Normal school, and, after teaching for a year and a half, entered Manitoba College, securing his B.A. degree with honors in 1911. His outstanding achievements in college were on the platform. He had the distinction of winning the gold medal for oratory from all comers, and on two occasions was given a full hundred per cent. by a judge chosen by the opposing side in a debate. In his first year he led the Manitoba University international debating team against North Dakota.

When Mr. Gardiner left college, he became principal of the Lemburg Continuation School, but his natural inclination for public life was so strong that in 1913 he accepted the Liberal nomination for North Qu'Appelle, was elected, and in the 13 years that he has been in the legislature has won five elections, two by acclamation. Mr. Gardiner was taken into the Dunning government in the spring of 1922, as minister of highways and minister in charge of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. He gave up his principalship on entering the political field and owns and operates a half-section farm close to Lemburg.

The Guide Family Increases

R. D. Colquette returns to The Guide. This is an announcement which will evoke satisfaction on the part of many old Guide readers, who remember Mr. Colquette's great services to the cause of agricultural co-operation when this paper was its only mouthpiece in the prairie provinces.

Mr. Colquette was born on an On-

tario farm in 1881, and came west at the age of 23, to homestead eventually in the Swift Current district. He was a member of the first class in the newly-opened Manitoba Agricultural College, in 1906. After a break in his course he returned for graduation to the Ontario Agricultural College, receiving his degree in 1915. His peculiar qualifications for farm journalism immediately marked out a course for him. Farm and Dairy, an Ontario publication, claimed him upon graduation, but Colquette's heart lay in the land of his homestead, and The Guide's offer brought him to Winnipeg in 1917.

Always a keen student of economics, Mr. Colquette embraced the first opportunity to study the California co-operative marketing organizations—an opportunity which came in 1920. In a series of 17 brilliant articles published in The Guide, he focussed the attention of the Canadian farmer on the work which was being done on the Pacific coast. Through those articles he added the word "pool" to our speech, and pointed the way to those who were dispirited by the refusal of Ottawa to continue the Wheat Board, then in its last months of operation. Mr. Colquette was also the first man in Canada to detect the peculiar genius of Aaron Sapiro.

In 1921, Mr. Colquette went to the instructional staff of the U. S. Grain Growers, and in January, 1922, moved on to the faculty of the Ontario Agricultural College, where since that time he has been professor of marketing. In this capacity he has visited nearly every province of Canada as well as 32 states of the Union, analyzing co-operative organizations, and in his own province assisting in the foundation of new ones.

The Guide offers him, as associate editor, a class-room for the continuance



R. D. Colquette
The Guide's new associate editor

of this work with 80,000 students already won to his cause.

Elliott, a Farmer

Hon. John Campbell Elliott, K.C., the new minister of labor in the King government, was born on a farm in Middlesex County, in 1872. He stayed on the farm until he was 18. Taking up the study of law, he was called to the Bar in 1898. He sat in the Ontario

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Another Booklet for Farmers

IN pursuance of its policy of friendly co-operation with the farming interests of this country, the Bank of Montreal is now issuing a new text book for farmers, entitled "Hogs for Pork and Profit." The booklet is a practical guide to the breeding and feeding of pigs, and its value is greatly increased by photographs illustrating every point that is made. A copy may be obtained without charge, on application at our nearest Branch.

Previous booklets distributed by the Bank are—

"Diversified Farming"
"The Cow, the Mother of Prosperity"
"Poultry for the Farm and Home"

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

legislature as member for West Middlesex for 11 years. In 1920, he was solicitor for the Drury government. The new cabinet minister is also an experienced farmer and stock breeder, and is always well informed on agricultural matters. He bought farm land in Saskatchewan, in 1908. In 1910, he acquired his first farm in Alberta. In the West, he has harvested over 1,000 acres of wheat in a year, fed pigs and steers, and raised pure-bred Shorthorn cattle in addition to operating a small horse ranch, carrying about 50 or 60 head. He has made trips across the Atlantic with cattle from the Elliott farms.

In the last election Mr. Elliott received 4,680 votes; A. McDougall, Progressive 3,222, and Tom Elliott, Conservative, 3,207 votes.

Fruit Companies Fined

Fines totalling \$200,000 were imposed by Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, in the assize court at Vancouver, on March 13, following a verdict of guilty brought in by the jury against four of 11 individuals and four of the 42 companies charged with conspiracy in connection with the marketing of fruit and produce throughout Western Canada. All other defendants were acquitted.

The jury spent 30 hours deliberating before a verdict was reached.

The individuals convicted were fined \$25,000 in addition to one day's imprisonment and the companies were fined \$25,000.

Those convicted were J. A. Simington, head of the Nash Simington, Ltd., Minneapolis; S. P. Lloyd, supervisor of credits for the Nash organization, Winnipeg; William Colquhoun, of Regina, Sask., superintendent; and W. E. Carruthers, Calgary, Alberta, supervisor.

The companies found guilty were Mutual Vancouver, Ltd., Mutual Brokers Ltd., Calgary; Mutual Brokers, Ltd., Regina, and Mutual Brokers, Ltd., of Winnipeg.

The case is being appealed.

Combined Thresher-Harvester

Speaking at the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Convention, Prof. W. W. Swanson, of the University of Saskatchewan, gave some interesting cost figures on handling a wheat crop with the combined harvester and thresher. He said: "On the farm of the Leith Bros., at Sovereign, Sask., 480 acres of wheat were cut and threshed in 14 days by the use of the combined 'thresher and harvester.' The crop yielded 16,000 bushels, of which the first ears shipped graded No. 1. The Leith Bros. calculate their expenses as follows:

Kerosene.....	\$ 98.00
Gasoline.....	84.00
Lubricating oil.....	45.00
Labor.....	173.00
Total.....	\$400.00

"The estimated cost of threshing the crop in the usual way was:

Threshing at 13c per bus.	\$2,080.00
Twine, 50c per acre.....	240.00
Shocking, 75c per acre.....	360.00
Cutting, 75c per acre.....	360.00
Total.....	\$3,040.00

"The estimated cost of threshing the wheat with an added attachment for harvesting flax (\$100), a total of \$3,150. The amount of wheat separated from the flax, which otherwise would rank as dockage, paid the entire costs of threshing the flax. The estimated saving on threshing the wheat was \$2,640, or more than the entire cost of the machine. We do not wish to make too much of this example, for the conditions were excellent last autumn for the utilization of the 'thresher-harvester'; but we do wish to place emphasis upon the fact that successful agriculture on the prairies depends upon the effective handling of machinery. In so far as Canadian manufacturers can improve upon the machines and implements available, and invent new types, to that extent they will be doing work of vital value in nation building."

Grain Flow to Seaboard

The explanation of why Canadian grain goes out by American ports and American grain goes out through Montreal rests upon certain conditions well known to shippers. In the first place, the grain operator must consider the sum of the costs he is under from his initial shipping point to his European destination. This includes on the eastern seaboard, lake rates, handling charges, freight rates and ocean charges. New York has an advantage over Montreal in shipping space offering for parcel shipments to be used as bottom cargo. At least 50 per cent. of the grain shipped out of New York goes out in parcel lots. Cheap parcel rates to some extent counterbalance a more expensive lake and rail rate to New York compared with the all water route to Montreal. But another great advantage is the shortness of the St. Lawrence season. The lake and rail route to New York is open about a couple of weeks longer in the fall than the Montreal route. Just at the season when the grain is piling into the lake ports in full flow, the St. Lawrence route closes. The grain goes forward then via the United States. Moreover, Buffalo is within the shipping circle of the full shipping range of the American north Atlantic ports. It is a good position to have grain in to take advantage of the market and to get shipping. Hence the lake fleet to the number of over 100 take down a last cargo to Buffalo for winter storage and this grain moves out chiefly by American ports. On the other hand, in the early part of the season and in the spring months, Montreal has advantages for cargo shipment that New York cannot touch. There are better harbor arrangements; the costs of bringing down the grain and getting it on board vessel at Montreal from the head of the lakes is less than cost of the same for New York. Now the American harvest is earlier than the Canadian, and the result is that Montreal draws American grain each year before Canadian grain is being shipped. As the flow of American grain falls off, Canadian replaces it and continues until the Montreal season closes. I should explain that there are great variations in the amount of American grain shipped abroad from the spring wheat region. Some years there is very little. A large part of the American surplus develops on the Pacific coast or so far south that it goes out by southern ports.—Prof. D. A. MacGibbon.

To Manage Poultry Pool

Ralph Brighty, Moose Jaw, produce manager for Caulder's Creameries, Ltd., has been appointed general manager of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool, according to an announcement made by Mrs. John Holmes, president.

The poultry pool also takes over the 22 receiving and egg-candling stations recently organized in the province by Caulder's Creameries, Ltd., paying for the use of them this year on a commission basis.

"Knowing that the pool directors desired to secure the services of Mr. Brighty, J. A. Caulder, general manager of Caulder's Creameries, Ltd., generously consented to cancel his agreement with his produce manager in order to accommodate us," said Mrs. Holmes.

As his contribution to co-operative effort in the egg and poultry trade, Mr. Caulder said he had decided to close his produce branch.

Production Manager

"A further addition has been made to the pool staff," added Mrs. Holmes, "by the appointment of A. S. Kyle, provincial poultry promoter, as production manager to the poultry pool. For the past five years Mr. Kyle has been closely associated with the development of the poultry industry in the province and last summer he visited various points on the Pacific coast studying poultry and egg pool systems in California, Washington and other states.

"Appointments to the clerical staff are now under consideration."

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Choice Canadian-grown Virginia flue-cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco at 80 to 80 cents per pound. A three-pound package of samples sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.50. Six-pound package \$2.50. Money refunded if dissatisfied.
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Selling at a Profit

The best market for used equipment is the place where the largest number of people are in the habit of buying, selling or exchanging such articles. The Guide's 80,000 readers are scattered over every district in the West, and include homesteaders, ranchers, grain and mixed farmers. Every day some of them are looking for just what you have to sell, or they may be offering at a bargain price the very article you want. Read and use Guide Ads. and watch your wealth increase.

An Immigrant's Impressions

I came out to Canada last year, 1925, with my wife and family, two boys and two girls, one girl in her 'teens and one girl six years old. We left Belfast, Ireland, on March 21, 1925, under the government act, and arrived in Winnipeg on April 1. We then came down to Killarney, where we still live. We have got a beautiful homestead out here, and we really wonder how we lived in the Old Country at all, one has such a wonderful opportunity out here to make good. We had it a little hard at first, my wife and eldest daughter took pneumonia, and were sick for quite a while, but we found out that our Canadian neighbors are real kind and good to the sick and strangers. We appreciate all their kindness to us.

The boys and myself worked last year with farmers and learnt all we could, and we are starting work on our own farm this year, and are hoping we have a successful harvest. I do wish that every family that comes out here the same way that we came will happen to get in with as good friends as we have got here, and we also hope that they will be as fond of Canada, and I am sure they will.

We have been very well treated by the government, and if the people in the Old Country could only realize what a wonderful country Canada is there would be lots more come out and live. We hope all the people that are coming out this spring will get as good a start as we have got, and with the help of God we will all be a success on our farms.—Edward Green, Killarney, Man.

Echoes of Swine Breeders' Meeting

F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, who attended the Toronto meetings of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, as a representative from Saskatchewan, urges hog growers to plan a long way ahead for the next annual meeting of this important livestock body which will be held for the first time in Western Canada.

The grant to provincial associations was increased from \$2.00 per member to \$3.00, a fact which will allow for considerable expansion in the new work which the respective provincial bodies in the West will be able to undertake. Also, a matter of some local interest, a westerner, in the person of Andrew Graham, of Roland, Man., was elected president.

"Some exciting discussion took place," says Mr. McGill, "and feeling ran high when some \$1,700—the unspent balance of last year's grant to the Yorkshire committee—was withheld by a close vote. J. Brethour, the largest breeder of Yorkshires in Canada, led the York faction and threatened to withdraw from the Canadian Association if the money was not again placed at their disposal. It was finally decided that the Dominion body would only pay the outstanding accounts of the committee."

The western directors, besides Mr. McGill and Mr. Graham, were Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta., and A. L. Hay, of British Columbia.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 24, 1926

Roderick McKenzie Memorial

In establishing a scholarship to honor and perpetuate the memory of the late Roderick McKenzie, the United Farmers of Manitoba have made an appeal which should find a ready response from the farmers of the province, and even from many outside its borders. Roderick McKenzie was one of that small group of far-sighted, self-sacrificing and determined men who may properly be described as the "fathers of the organized farmers' movement." To him, as to the other "fathers," the farmers of these prairies owe much. From the very beginning of the movement until advanced age and failing health forced his retirement, Roderick McKenzie was always on the firing line, and always devoting his best energies to the cause which meant so much to him.

It means much to any community to perpetuate the names and to keep green the memories of its great public servants. Such acts represent a type of patriotism of the highest order, and the influence upon rising generations is immeasurably good. Every contributor to the Roderick McKenzie Memorial, no matter how small his contribution may be, will have a part in honoring the memory of one who served his fellow men honestly and earnestly, and whose labors assisted in improving the lot for every farmer in Western Canada. The appeal, which is printed elsewhere in this issue, affords an opportunity to those who realize the benefits of the organized farmers' movement, and would, in some slight way, recognize the work of one of its founders.

Canada's Status Reversed

In 1887, the Canadian parliament, on the advice of Sir John Thompson, then minister of justice, decided that it was detrimental to the best interests of Canada that criminal cases could be appealed to the Privy Council in England, or, as it is poetically but inaccurately phrased, "to the foot of the throne." Consequently, the following amendment to the Criminal Code was passed by the Commons and the Senate, and signed by the governor general:

1025—Notwithstanding any royal prerogative, or anything contained in the Interpretation Act, or in the Supreme Court Act, no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any court in Canada to any court of appeal or authority, by which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions to His Majesty in Council may be heard. 55-56 V., c. 29, s. 751.

The Queen's advisers in London reviewed the legislation and found it satisfactory. For 39 years that law has prevailed, and during that period no criminal case has been appealed from Canada to the British Privy Council. A few weeks ago the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, in giving judgment on an appeal from the Supreme Court of Alberta, stepped somewhat out of its way in the following paragraph:

In their lordships' opinion section 1,025 of the Canadian criminal code, if, and so far as it is intended to prevent the sovereign-in-council from giving effective leave to appeal against an order of a Canadian court, is repugnant to the Judicial Committee Acts of 1833 and 1834, which have been cited, and is therefore void and inoperative by virtue of the act of 1865. It is true that the code has received royal assent, but that assent cannot give validity to an act which is void by imperial statute.

This decision of the Privy Council opens a new chapter in Canadian history. It brings immediately to the forefront the

question of Canada's national status and the authority of the Canadian parliament. It declares in effect that a law passed by His Majesty's parliament in Canada, and signed by His Majesty's representative, may be nullified by a law passed by His Majesty's parliament in England and signed by His Majesty himself. This is directly contrary, in spirit at least, to the declarations of Canadian and British statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, and even of declarations by the Prince of Wales and King George himself, that Canada is a full sister nation in the British commonwealth of nations.

If this decision of the Privy Council remains unchallenged, Canada's status as a sister nation becomes little more than meaningless words. It will mean that the Canadian parliament will be subject to many hoary old laws that have long been dead from disuse, and that Canada, instead of rising steadily to the status of equality in the British commonwealth of nations, will descend to the status which it occupied 50 or more years ago. It is but another indication of the imperative need of a clarification of the relationship between Canada and Great Britain. The British Empire can never be held together by legal ties nor by any insistence upon or recognition of inferiority in status. The British Empire will achieve its crowning glory when it becomes in reality a genuine sisterhood of self-governing nations under the British Crown.

To Build the H.B.R.

In the estimates tabled in the House of Commons, on March 15, there is an item of \$3,000,000 for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. The government has thus implemented the promise in the Speech from the Throne to complete this northern outlet to tide-water. It may be expected that there will be some delay due to opposition, but as the custom is to vote one-sixth of the estimates in bulk before the end of March, there will be at least \$500,000 available for reconditioning the railway immediately spring opens.

With Hon. C. A. Dunning as minister of railways, we have pretty good reason to believe that the work of the Hudson Bay Railway will be undertaken in earnest, and that there will be real activity on that line during the present summer. With the building of the big bridge across the Nelson river, reconditioning the existing mileage, and laying 92 miles of steel to the bay, the road will be ready for traffic. Those who have investigated thoroughly declare that a \$3,000,000 expenditure will put the road in shape for business, and then there will be an opportunity to decide whether or not the pessimistic experts have based their opposition upon facts or upon prejudice.

Preparedness and Profits

Word comes from Geneva that a special commission has undertaken to draft a convention for the control of private manufacture of arms, ammunition and the implements of war. The commission has found that armament firms have been active in fomenting war scares; attempting to bribe leading government officials; disseminating false reports of the war-like preparations of other nations in order to stimulate armament expenditures in their own countries, and that they have formed international rings and trusts to play off one nation against another and increase the price of armaments sold to governments.

This sweeping indictment points unmistakably to the danger of allowing profits to be made from the manufacture of the implements of war. It is difficult to believe that only a few years after the close of a holocaust, in which 10,000,000 men were slaughtered, business interests are deliberately conspiring to stir up international enmities that may at any time result in a repetition of such horrors. But the facts seem incontrovertible. The charges are backed, it is said, by evidence in the possession of the League of Nations. Civilization might well stand aghast at the lengths to which men will go to satisfy their greed of gain. The world will not be safe so long as there is profit to be made from war or from the preparation for war. The nations are apparently not ready to drop all preparations for war and trust to peaceful means for settling their differences. Until they are the manufacture of war materials will continue. The profit must be taken out of the business. The only way to do it is to have all such manufacturing done in government establishments.

Dodging Inheritance Taxes

The new tax bill, passed by Congress a few weeks ago, provided that \$85,000,000, which had been levied on large estates in the form of inheritance taxes, should be paid back to the heirs. Commenting on the procedure, the New Republic, says, editorially:

It is a perfect illustration of the power which powerful special interests in conflict with the law, can now exert over the government at Washington. A law which they do not like and cannot evade, they simply repeal, and they can even date the repeal back to the time of its original passage.

Powerful interests are also at work in this country, endeavoring to get out from under income and inheritance taxes. They frequently point to what has been done in the United States in tax reduction. The comment quoted above from a New York periodical throws a shaft of light on what is going on behind the scenes at Washington. There is a widespread impression that financial interests were never more powerful there than they are at the present moment. They are seeing to it that tax relief comes to them first and in the greatest measure. What Uncle Sam does about it is his own concern, but there is no reason why these political moves engineered by financial interests, should be held up to us as bright and shining examples of statesmanship. Canada is in no condition at the present time to abate the direct contributions to the national revenue by those best able to pay them.

The League of Nations

The recent fruitless session of the League of Nations, which has disbanded to meet again in September, is the darkest hour in the history of the league. It is to be hoped that it merely preceeds the dawn which will break in September. The league met to fulfill the "spirit of Locarno," by which Germany was to be formally received as a member of the league and given a permanent seat on the council. It soon developed, that France was backing Poland for a permanent seat on the council to offset Germany's influence, and that Britain had been giving more or less encouragement to the claims of France. Brazil arrived with a demand for a permanent seat on the council as a representative of the two American continents until such time, at least, as the

United States should enter the league and assume the permanent seat held vacant for her representative.

The dickering and the squabbling which marked the negotiations at Geneva have been more in accord with the spirit of the old jealousies among European nations than with the new spirit heralded in by the Locarno pact. The committee appointed to review all the claims to seats in the council is to report in September, when the league will again meet to unravel the tangle in which it finds itself. The League of Nations has been regarded as the chief hope of world peace. There is now a great need of peacemakers within the league.

Soldier Land Values

The Alberta legislature, on March 16, passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to revalue the land and equipment of Soldier Settlement Board farms belonging to returned men. It was brought out in the debate that out of 33 soldiers settled in the Wainwright district, 19 had abandoned their farms, one farm, for which the Soldier Settlement Board paid \$32 per acre, being recently sold at \$17 per acre.

This illustrates the widespread complaint on the part of soldier settlers, who declare that many of their comrades have been forced to abandon their Soldier Settlement Board farms because they saw no hope of paying for them at the valuation placed upon them, whereas after the abandonment they were sold by the government to new settlers at a very much lower price.

This is a subject to which the Ottawa government should give its very prompt attention. The demand on the part of some of the soldier organizations for a 50 per cent. cut in the Soldier Settlement Board land values is not a business-like proposition.

Some of the farms are worth today every cent paid for them, while others are perhaps not worth 50 per cent. It is a situation calling for the treatment of each individual case upon its merits.

Aid to Settlers

The Bracken government proposes to appropriate \$18,000 for a survey of vacant farm land, with the object of giving settlers advance information on climatic and soil conditions. In this they are following the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Settlement in this country has been altogether too much on a haphazard basis. Millions of acres of productive lands lie idle close to railways. Yet thousands of settlers are scattered over the prairies, far from shipping points, on inferior soils, or in semi-arid districts. Under such adverse conditions prosperity is often well nigh impossible. Some have suffered untold hardship and privation.

It would have been a different story if conditions had been investigated in advance and settlement given intelligent direction. Permanent agricultural prosperity is closely related to conditions of soil and climate. Newcomers know little of these things. The least that can be done for them is to secure what information is needed in directing them to those districts where they will have the greatest chances of success.

Editorial Notes

The customs probe at Ottawa is uncovering crookedness in large quantities. Smuggling is disclosed to be one of the important businesses along the border in Quebec and Ontario, and men in high places have very evidently winked at it. It is to be hoped

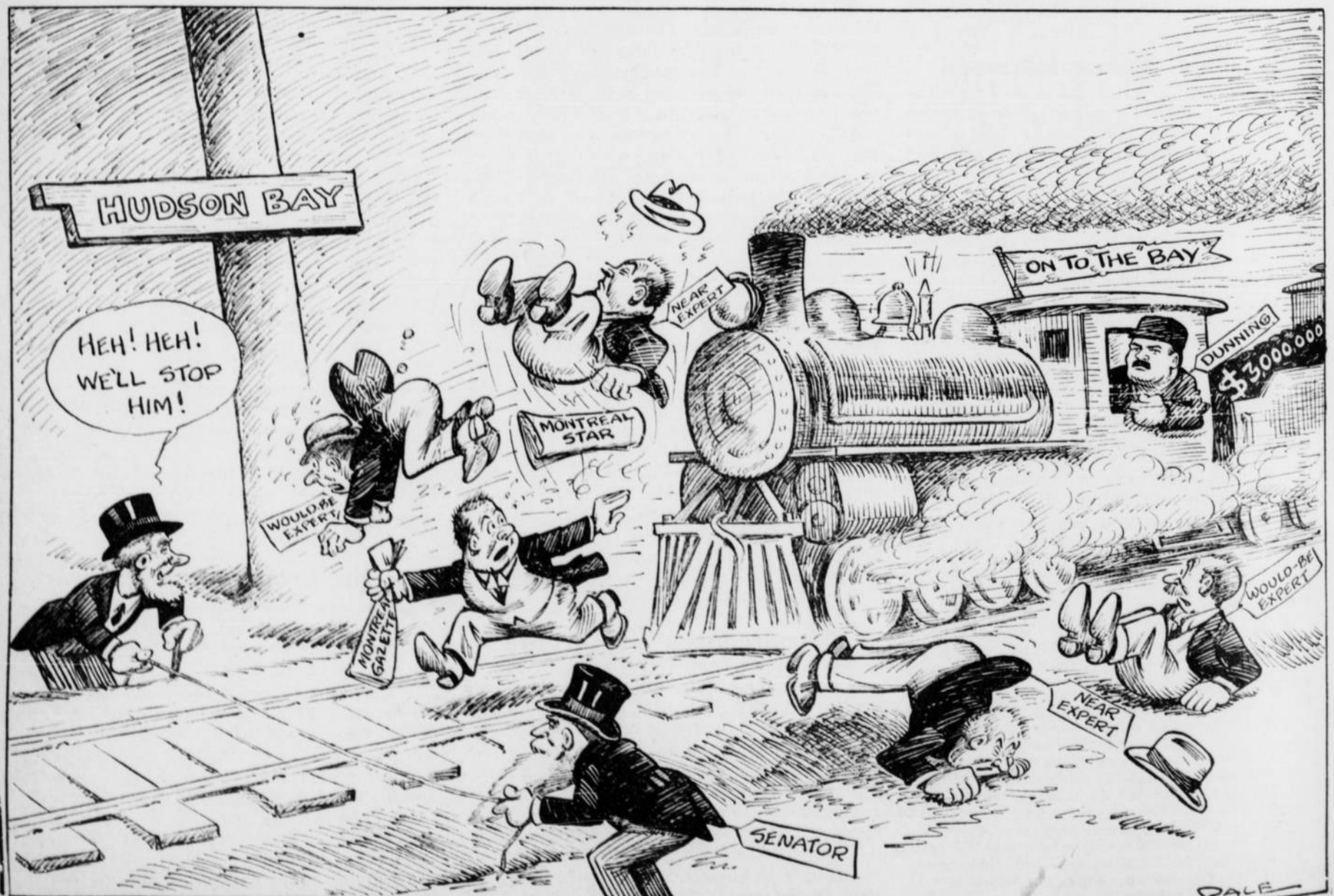
the investigation will be pursued regardless of who may be caught in the net.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the famous militant suffragist, returned from Canada to England, recently, and has been asked by representative English women to become a candidate for parliament, and has accepted the invitation, though she declined to accept Lady Astor's generous offer to resign her seat for her. Miss Pankhurst should be a valuable member of parliament.

The shipment of 18,000 bushels of registered Marquis wheat and 15,000 bushels of registered Banner oats, sent from Western Canada to the Argentine Republic, recently, indicates another market opening up for our western prairie products.

In the estimates recently brought down in the House of Commons, there is an item of \$60,000 to provide for the expenses of maintaining a Canadian ambassador at Washington. This item, or a similar one, has been in the estimates since 1920. During that period both Liberals and Conservatives have been in power, yet neither government made the slightest attempt, so far as the public is aware, to appoint the official for whom the money is voted. It is rather remarkable that the two old parties are able to keep straight faces while they are voting that item.

It was brought out in the House of Commons the other day, that the big government grain elevator at Prince Rupert, which was completed on January 29, 1926, has cost \$1,028,242, but that no grain has passed through it. We imagine that 12 months hence that the conditions will be practically the same. These political elevators are not very wise investments.



Getting Steam Up

The Past Session at Regina

A REVIEW of the legislation passed at the recent session of the Saskatchewan legislature shows three outstanding pieces of legislation of interest to the agricultural population of the province, apart from many amending acts to existing legislation of a general character.

While, perhaps, not the most important of this class of legislation, the amendment to the existing act respecting the wheat pool probably caused the most interest among the members of the legislature and the people generally. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organization exists under an act known as "An Act to Incorporate Saskatchewan Wheat Producers Limited." The amending bill recited that under this act certain contracts were entered into with various persons providing for the delivery to the pool of all wheat grown by such persons over a period of years under certain conditions.

The amending bill further recites that certain doubts have arisen as to the legality and interpretation of certain clauses of the contracts and it is desirable that such doubts should be removed. Provision was therefore made in the amending act that the pool may, by a marketing agreement entered into with its members, fix as liquidated damages specific sums to be paid by its members upon breach of any provision of the contract and any such provision made by the pool should be valid and enforceable in the courts.

Injunction Also Provided For

A further provision was inserted in the amending bill to the effect that in the event of any such breach by a member of the pool as to the delivery or marketing of any grain other than through the pool, the pool authorities should be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach thereof and to a decree of specific performance of the said marketing agreement.

This latter provision is already in the contract itself but, in view of certain doubts cast upon its legality as a matter of contract, it is now placed in the law.

The amending bill was argued at considerable length before the Private Bills Committee, representations being made by the wheat pool authorities and some who were opposed to the bill. However, the bill passed the committee and also passed the House without much difficulty and will have the effect of placing beyond doubt the injunction and liquidated damage features of the contract.

Two other bills of particular interest to agriculturists also became law. By an act of the legislature the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation has been created. This foundation has come into existence by reason of the government of Saskatchewan receiving from the government of Canada the sum of \$284,200, being part of the surplus funds from the operations of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919. The government took the view, and so stated in the legislature, that this money was not ordinary revenue and Hon. C. A. Dunning introduced a resolution into the House, supported by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, that the Agricultural Committee of the assembly should give consideration to the most suitable method of utilizing this sum.

The committee met in due course and received representations from such organized bodies as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Farmers' Union, Hog Producers, and many others as well as receiving suggestions from a great many individuals. Finally the committee made certain recommendations to the assembly, received unanimous support and a bill incorporating the suggestions was introduced and passed through the various stages to make it law without a dissenting voice.

Research and Scholarship Aided

In brief the bill creates a board of trustees to be known as The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation, the members being the persons who are

Saskatchewan house is not called upon to deal with any first class issues in 1925-1926 session.---Several minor items of interest to agriculture disposed of.

now and from time to time hereafter may be the minister of agriculture, the dean of the College of Agriculture and the chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan. They are instructed by the law to invest the capital sum in securities of the province, or securities guaranteed by the province, may receive gifts and bequests, and may use the income from the capital investment for any or all of the following purposes: (a) for scientific research by the University of Saskatchewan with special reference to emergency problems in plant and animal diseases and also soil problems; for special research in connection with the marketing of agricultural products; in providing scholarships (a) to promising students from Saskatchewan schools at the College of Agriculture; (b) to graduates of the College of Agriculture.

The Mantle Memorial

The other bill of particular interest to agriculturists was entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees." The preamble recited that certain persons, including the minister of agriculture, the deputy minister, dean of the College of Agriculture, had undertaken subscriptions for the establishment of a memorial in honor of the name and to perpetuate the memory of the late Major Alfred Frank Mantle, a distinguished citizen, who efficiently served the province for several years as deputy

By W. A. MACLEOD minister of agriculture, and during the Great War paid the supreme sacrifice at Courcellette, in 1916.

The persons named, acting as a committee, recommended that a scholarship be established in the University of Saskatchewan to encourage the education of farmers' sons. The bill provided that the minister of agriculture, the dean of the College of Agriculture and the president of the agricultural societies of the province, be created a Trustee Board for the purpose of administering the fund, and power has been given for the investment of money now in the hands and any gifts that may be made for the purposes of the fund.

Facilitate Co-operative Organization

Of particular interest to the farmers of the province at the present time is the act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations passed at the recent session. Provision is made for the incorporation of any ten or more persons in the province who desire to associate themselves together as an incorporated association for the general object of marketing agricultural products on the non-profit co-operative plan, agricultural products being defined as including horticultural, dairy, livestock, poultry, bee and farm products. Special powers are given such associations, many of them fashioned along the lines of the powers given to the wheat pool organization. Membership in such associations is restricted to persons engaged in the production of agricultural products.

By amendments to the Stray Animals Act, it is now provided that not more than one referendum shall be submitted to the electors in any year as to the repeal of a bylaw dealing with herd law of free range; pounds may now be situated in cities as well as in other urban municipalities; the distrainer now has the privilege of temporarily impounding in a convenient and suitable place not more than two miles distant from the quarter-section where stray animals were distrained, and shall keep the same for a period of not more than three days; it is now compulsory to have a countersigned memorandum by the distrainer describing the stray animal and the circumstances of the impoundment.

Changes in Weed Act

Amendments to the Noxious Weeds Act provide: The inclusion of couch grass in the list of noxious weeds; orders served on owners of land in respect to noxious weeds to recognize five classes of persons to deal with; owners and occupants of land within the municipality who are allowed five days to commence work after the serving of the notice; occupants outside the municipality but within the province who are allowed five days after the service of the order; owners of occupied land who have appointed an agent in Saskatchewan are entitled to receive a copy of the order issued to the occupant; agents in Saskatchewan for unoccupied land shall receive orders and be allowed 10 days after mailing of the notice to commence work; the non-resident owner of unoccupied land having no authorized agent in Saskatchewan shall receive notice by registered mail and be allowed 10 days from the posting of the notice before commencing work.

It is also provided that in urban municipalities no expense in excess of one dollar per lot shall be incurred for the destruction of noxious weeds in any year. In urban municipalities power is given to an inspector to enter upon any unoccupied parcel of land without previous notice to the owner and take necessary steps to destroy noxious weeds.

In the operation of the act in local improvement districts, it is now provided that the minister of municipal affairs, upon the recommendation of the minister of agriculture, may appoint such weed inspectors or other officers as are required to carry out this act and may fix their remuneration. It is also provided that in such districts amounts expended and not recovered shall forthwith be added to and form part of the taxes on the lands. The act comes into force on May 1, 1926.

Regulating Employment

Amendments to The Minimum Wage Act provide that no agreement made by an employee to work for less than the minimum wage fixed by this act shall be valid. It is now provided that if the offence for which an employer is convicted is the payment of wages at a lower rate than the minimum wage fixed by the board, the magistrate shall order him to pay to the employee the difference between the sum actually paid, and that to which the employee is entitled, and in default of paying such amount the penalty is imprisonment for not less than 20 days or more than three months.

Under an amendment to the act respecting the Employment of Female Labor, no woman or girl may be employed in any capacity requiring her to work in any public hotel, boarding house, lodging or rooming house, cafe, restaurant or laundry, without first having obtained a special license from the municipality in which such place is situated. The municipal council may grant or refuse a license or revoke one in existence without giving reasons and its action are barred from court review. The license fee shall be not more than \$1.00, which will expire on December 31 of the year of issue. Employers guilty of violation of the act are liable to a penalty of \$100, and in default to imprisonment for not more than two months.



The legislative chamber at Victoria, B.C.

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Farmers in the Making

Garden Kept for Profit

HAVING plenty of time, this year it came to my mind to start some profitable work, which I chose to be gardening. Having some money which I saved I sent for seeds to a mail order company. The garden land I rented from my father, for which I was to pay in the fall.

First of all I had to think about the hotbed. I dug a hollow 20 feet long, 10 feet wide and two feet deep. I pitched some horse manure inside this to the height of 15 inches. The soil was to cover the manure to the height of nine inches. As the storm windows were not in use I placed them over my hotbed. I found out that instead of windows may be used common cloth from flour sacks, and at five days they can be opened. In the hotbed I planted such things as cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, citrons, cabbages and cauliflowers.

The date of planting I got from the bulletins and the reports from the experimental farms.

In my garden, which was already plowed and harrowed so to have some early vegetables, I planted potatoes in the beginning of April. These potatoes taught me a good lesson, for I found out that there is less crop on the early potatoes than on the later ones. I was very fortunate in selling the early potatoes for a good price without any trouble.

The plants in the hotbed soon became big enough to be transplanted into the open. When the plants are transplanted care must be taken to water them with cold water (best rain water) as much as possible, for they are not used to the sun yet. I learned another lesson with cabbages. I planted some cabbages in the open and some under the trees. In the open they did not grow as well as in the shade, and afterwards under the trees they did not come to a head, while in the open they grew successfully.

When the time of hoeing came I had to hire someone to do this work.

My expenses were as follows:

Rent of garden.....	\$ 5.00
Plowing	2.50
Harrowing .....	.50
Cost of seeds	5.60
Hoeing	12.00

Total.....\$25.60

During the whole season's work I had the most trouble with my mother's flock of geese. They visited my garden a few times and ate off the young bean plants. They grew again, but were too late for market. I put them into jars and sold them. I learned the way to can them from a bulletin.

As this year was a dry one I had to water my garden often. The well was close by and everyday as I came from school, I had the job of watering them.

Cabbages were attacked by the cut-worms. I found out that ashes were a good treatment scattered around the plants.

About the end of June I had some early vegetables for sale, such as pota-

Letters from boy and girl members of The Guide Excelsior club telling the results of the projects which they undertook in 1925



Shirley Van Eaton, of Vanscoy, Sask., second from right, enlisted as an Excelsior Club member and had a garden of her own. The picture tells the story of results.

atoes, radishes, carrots and spinach. A month later most of the vegetables were ready for sale. These I sold to our neighbors, and to town people at a good price for early garden stuff.

The following were sold:

20 bunches lettuce at 20c a bunch....	\$4.00
45 lbs. parsnips at 3c a lb.....	1.35
15 lbs. celery at 35c per lb.....	5.25
30 bunches radish at 5c per bunch....	1.50
100 lbs. carrots at 3c per lb.....	3.00
35 lbs. spinach at 5c per lb.....	1.75
12 doz. turnips at 15c per dozen.....	1.80
1 bus. green peas, 5c per quart.....	1.60
12 doz. cucumbers 5c each.....	7.20
6 doz. tomatoes at 5c each.....	3.60
8 lbs. parsley at 5c per lb.....	.40
10 doz. corn on cob at 3 for 10c.....	4.00
12 citrons at 75c each.....	9.00
13 bus. potatoes at 75c per bus.....	9.75
15 jars canned beans at 25c each.....	3.75

Total sum

Expenses.....

Real profit

Beside my profit I had enough vegetables for my winter use.—H. G. Danylehuk, Canora, Sask.

A Young Financier

During 1925 I took up the same three projects as I did the year before, viz., poultry raising, gardening and fruit growing and used some of my savings to buy more stock and equipment. I earned the money I used to start. A neighbor gave me strawberry plants and another gave raspberry plants to my father which he gave to me.

My poultry did fine this year, I used all my own birds for laying and hatching, and all fowl, except a few late turkeys from a second laying of eggs, were hatched in May.

I fed my baby chicks for the first weeks on hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs, mixed, and kept sweet skim-milk before them all the time, in baby chick feeders. These feeders were washed several times a day to prevent souring. I gradually changed off to cracked and whole wheat. When they were about three months old I shipped all my cockerels alive and got No. 1 grade. In the fall I sold off several old hens and a few pullets as my pens were crowded and too many fowl in a pen do not do well.

My old turkeys laid well and I set the eggs under hens. One turkey stole her nest away and laid a second time, so I took pity on her and let her have them. She brought out nine sturdy poults, and they paid the cost of raising the others. I fed all my early poults on hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, for several weeks, and then gave them a little rolled oats, gradually changing to cracked and then to whole wheat. They got no milk but had clean water nearly all the time.

I tried sour skim-milk for the late poults and I believe they grew even faster than the others. When they were old enough to roam they took very little feed, but when it became cold they stayed around home and I fed them a little wheat. Two weeks before killing time I gave them all they would eat.

They fattened up fine and my father helped kill and pluck them. We were several hours at it for we had never killed any the way they tell us in the agricultural bulletins. It is one thing to read the papers and quite another to do what they say and do it right. However we got to be real handy at it before we were finished.

The next morning we drove to Macklin with them and P. Burns Co. agent was delighted and gave me the very highest price. Their breasts were all straight, for as soon as they were old enough to roost I put up boards four inches wide for them to sit upon.

I planted all the ordinary vegetable seeds in my garden and they did very well, only Peter Rabbit sneaked in and ate the tops off my carrots and the worms spoiled some of the cabbage before I saw them. My cousin, from Ontario, who was sent to Alberta as a delegate to the Seed Convention, brought me some Golden Bantam corn seed, on June 20, and I planted it on June 22. It grew and yielded enough for us to have all we wanted to eat on the table and more. It was a little too late to mature for seed, but I believe it will do well here.

I had a nice bunch of mangels and

turnips to feed my hens this winter. They enjoyed them too.

I got only a few raspberries to eat but the strawberries surprised me. Father told me to cover them deep with mulch in the fall of 1924, and I was afraid they would smother, but after the middle of May he told me to start removing it. I took off a little at a time so they would not feel a sudden change. They were nice and green and had some little leaves starting out. In July they started to yield. They yielded about two quarts a day for two weeks, then the dry weather came and stopped them. We certainly enjoyed them and shared with all our friends.

The following is my financial statement:

75 dozen eggs, average price 25c....	\$19.00
Turkeys and six eggs.....	75.63
Hens, cockerels and pullets sold.....	26.18
11 guineas	5.50
Geese and goose eggs.....	16.25
Vegetables	3.75

Total income

Expenses—

Seeds	\$2.06
Oyster shells	1.25
Louse powder.....	.40
Window glass.....	.50
Corn meal	1.35
Tar paper .....	.10
Roller oats .....	.50
Oats and wheat.....	4.20

Total expense.....

Gain \$146.31 — \$11.58 = \$135.73

My parents let me have the screenings from the fanning mill in exchange for eggs and fowl used on the table.

It kept me busy to do all my work and go to school. Of course my mother fed the poultry during school hours, but I had an hour at noon to do some work. I am in grade IX and have enough money saved now to go to Agricultural College next winter, where I expect to learn more about my favorite projects.—Douglas Richardson, age 16, Hayter, Alta.

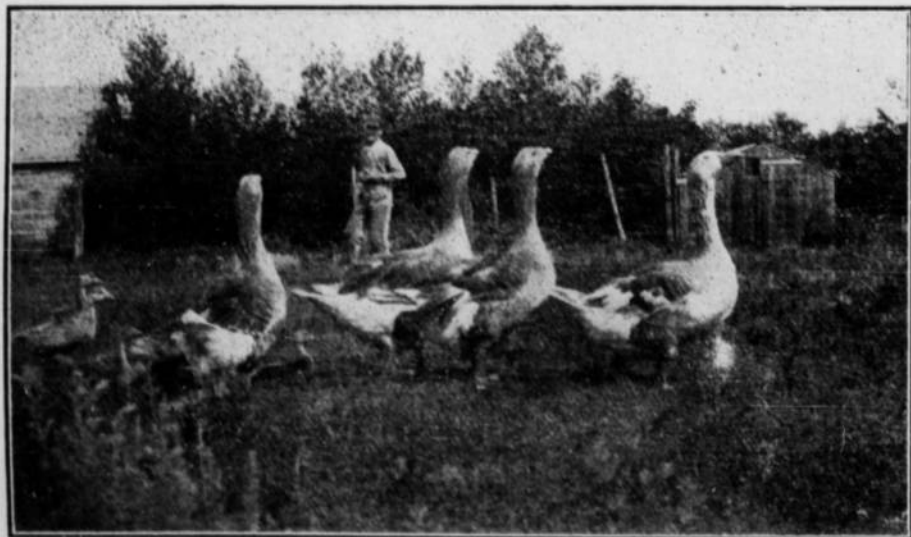
Turkey Raising Interesting

This year I chose a different kind of work to what I chose last year. I chose turkey raising as a project, which proved to be very interesting as well as profitable.

I began work in the latter part of April by preparing suitable boxes and locating a quiet place for the purpose of setting my hens on turkey eggs. I chose two hens instead of one turkey hen for setting, because the young turkeys are more tame with hens, also they don't stray away as the turkeys do. They stay around the yard. On May 14, I purchased one dozen eggs, of pure bronze breed, from my neighbor, who sold me the eggs cheaper, when I told her about my plans. The eggs cost \$3.00. I saved this money from my last year's prize from the Excelsior Club. When I brought the eggs home I put them in the nests, six in each. The nest consisted of a wooden box, half filled with earth for firmness and the rest filled with straw, nearly to the brim. While the hens were setting I gave them clean water and different grain every day. I put some ashes in the corner of the house for scratching purposes. I powdered the hens once a week with insect powder.

At the end of four weeks all the little turkeys were out, peeping and looking strangely around. I did not give them any food for 24 hours. After that I fed them rolled oats, cottage cheese, and finely-chopped dandelion leaves and plenty fresh milk and water. June being a very rainy month I took special care of the little tots, so they would not become wet or chilled. I kept them in the sunlight as much as possible, and took good care of them until they were six weeks old. After that they grew very rapidly and became feathery and strong. However, I still kept up giving them cheese, chopped buckwheat and wheat, and gave them plenty milk and water. They also ate a considerable amount of grass. I let them run loose during the day until late in the fall. When the snow

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Douglas Richardson undertook to raise poultry, and is shown here bringing his geese to pen

Where A Dim Light Led

An account of an experiment by a farmer in the Carmangay district of Southern Alberta, and of its three-fold benefit—By Peggie Parker

ON the farm of Wilhelm Jensen, extending beyond the left bank of the Little Bow River, three miles north of our town of Carmangay, a series of dry years have played ugly havoc with the morals of his summerfallow wheat land. A mere puff of wind it seemed, was enough to arouse the wanderlust in what had hitherto been home-abiding, wheat-producing earth. By the year 1923, the condition was further aggravated by the fact that such land as did remain within the bounds of the Jensen fences was so copiously infested with weed seed that it was almost impossible to grow any money-making crop thereon.

It was in the spring of the above year that Mr. Jensen determined to plant something on his summerfallow to try to prevent it blowing. After giving due consideration to advice written in farm magazines and newspapers regarding forage crops on summerfallow, he decided that corn would be the medium by which he would endeavor to hold his land at home. Accordingly, after the wheat was drilled in, Mr. Jensen worked his summerfallow, listed it, and planted the hundred acres to corn. Then the "calamity howlers" had their innings. They declared that "Bill was throwing good money after bad"; that this was "not a corn country"; that the was "making bad worse" . . . and every other thing there was to say along that line. And when the corn was frozen in the fall by an early frost, it seemed as though they might have had reason for their dolorous forecasts.

Indirect Benefits Worth While

Despite this set-back Mr. Jensen again planted corn on his summerfallow in 1924. He planted earlier than in the previous year, hoping that the corn might mature before the frosts set in. His experiment in 1923 had convinced him that a corn crop, even though frozen, at least held his land from blowing, while the cultivating of it helped to retain the moisture, and, moreover afforded the weeds a hard struggle for existence. He was rewarded in the fall by a crop of corn that gave him a quantity of seed besides providing winter pasture for his stock.

Very much encouraged, Mr. Jensen was out with his lister bright and early in the spring of 1925, in order to break open his previous year's wheat land preparatory to planting corn again. He was beginning to have what might be called the "corn vision." He deduced from his experience that if he had a really good crop he might make money in the fall by feeding the matured corn to something or other. This idea, though somewhat nebulous, was at least tangible enough to give him incentive to take particular care in planting the corn, and later in cultivating it.

After his wheat crop was in he returned to the land already broken open by the lister, listed it again and ran the corn-planter behind the lister. He planted in this way 160 acres, 40 acres being adjacent to his dwelling and the remaining 120 acres in a field beyond. The land was dragged two or three times after the seed was in and this gave the corn a very clean start. During the summer the good work was kept up by cultivating intensively at necessary intervals with a two-row corn cultivator. The weeds had no show at all that summer.

As a result of early planting and untiring cultivation there was a magnificent stand of corn on the Jensen summerfallow by the end of July, the Improved Squaw variety being about two and a half feet in height, and the Faulkner three feet.

The Wiseacres Converted

Actually, at that period, there was magic in the attractiveness of the corn-field. To the neighbor who had known the field as an expanse of weeds the sight of it was a praise-provoking transformation. And when he stepped into it and found moist earth even during a dry spell he had to admit "that corn surely was the stuff."

To the stranger it was a sight that impelled him to slow down while driving by and to register an idea on the tablets of his brain that Southern Alberta was potentially a great corn producing country. To the artistic soul it was a satisfying picture to remember. The corn was ready to mature and the lusty, smooth, green leaves reflecting the brilliant summer sunshine might have been the footlights illuminating a pastoral scene that stretched to the glorious background of the snow-capped Rockies visible from this farm.

As the corn matured the question of paramount interest to the community was: What is Bill going to do with all of it? There was a wealth of feed in the myriads of cobs, and it was known that there were few head of stock on the Jensen place or in the surrounding country.

Mr. Jensen first turned his work horses and a few head of cattle into the 40 acres near his dwelling. Later he succeeded in buying 53 head of hogs and he put them in the same pasture. Still there were 120 acres of perfectly good corn waiting to be handled. The producer was considering stacking it.

Worried About Woolies

Came a day, however, to quote the movie captions. . . when William Carbine, of Stavely, drove into the town of Carmangay. He was a worried man and he confided his troubles to the real estate man. He had, it transpired, around 700 head of sheep, ewes and lambs grazing on leased land along the Little Bow, east of town, and he was in a quandry as to where he would find more nutritive pasture whereon the lambs might fatten for market.

Mr. Jensen's corn would solve the problem, the real estate man was sure, and he immediately arranged a meeting between the sheepman and the corn producer. As a result 563 lambs were delivered within a week into the care of Mr. Jensen.

Again the calamity howlers were in action when news of the transaction became public. Among their wails about this being no climate for lambing and there being no profit in sheep anyway, they disclosed the fact that a bunch of lambs had died in a corn field in Iowa! Mr. Jensen admitted that he was taking a chance but he determined to go ahead with the experiment. It seemed to him that in it he would see the amplification of his nebulous idea of the spring-time that corn on summerfallow would make money for him. Moreover, he knew that hogs in Iowa died of cholera, and they didn't in Alberta. He hoped there would be an element in this salubrious climate that would prevent sheep from dying on corn.

The lambs averaged 70 pounds when weighed in. Six of them died on wheat stubble before a necessary fence was constructed in the corn field.

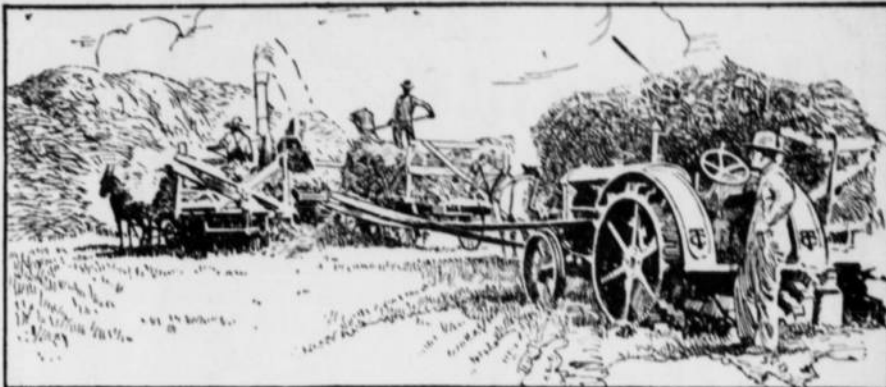
When first allowed on the corn the lambs were corralled by a hog wire fence on 20 acres of the big field. They ate very sparingly and suspiciously of their new diet, and were restless in their strange surroundings. Each day the herder drove them down to the Little Bow to water and each evening they were safely corralled in an enclosure near the farm buildings.

Hearken—Ye Pessimists

At the end of a few days the fence was moved to enclose another 20 acres of corn, and when the lambs had been enclosed a full week it was removed altogether. The flock, by this time, was showing itself to be as keen for corn as a child is for candy. It was noticeable that they did not scatter into different parts of the field, as might have been expected upon the removal of the barrier fence, but remained together on one patch and cleaned off the corn before leaving. The cobs, when examined after the flock had worked on them, were found to be free from corn as a bone is from meat after the administration of a dog.

Six weeks from the day they were turned into the corn, more than 200 of

Continued on Page 14



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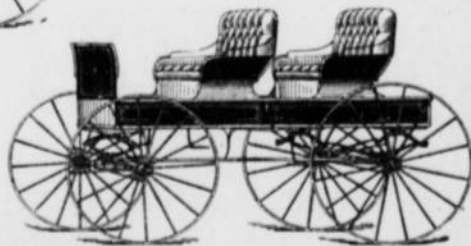


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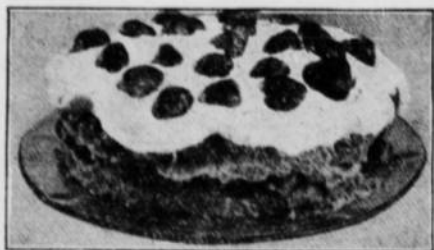
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Blindman Valley Co-op.

Requires special train run to accommodate members attending the annual meeting—An association with turn-out of 275 members at its annual meeting

WHEN statements such as the two above can be made about a livestock shipping association it would seem that the work of such an association deserves a little study, for keeping up local interest is one of the main marks of a successful local co-operative association.

It was the annual meeting of the Blindman Valley Co-operative Association Limited, with headquarters at Bentley, which was held at Rimby on January 2, that brought out this attendance, and a special train was operated between Lacombe and Rimby for the convenience of those along the line wishing to attend.

The Blindman Valley Association was organized two years ago on the basis of a continuing contract which bound members to market all their hogs through the association, and provision was made that contract holders might retire from the association at the end of two years. Withdrawals could be made at the end of two years, but out of 723 contract members there were only two withdrawals. On the other hand, new members are joining frequently, and during the past year the membership increased nearly 200.

The association is now planning to sign up members with respect to cattle. The association has been pressed to extend its operations to Lacombe, and has undertaken to do so upon the signing up of at least 200 additional contracts from the Lacombe district.

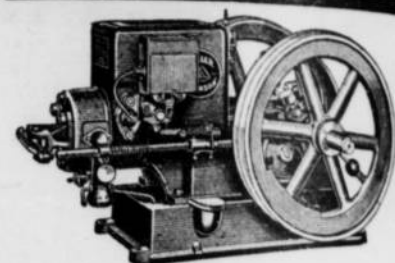
Reduced Selling Expenses

Before the Blindman Valley Association was formed, it cost \$1.50 per hundred pounds to place hogs from there on the Calgary market, and sometimes as high as \$2.50 per hundred pounds. Since the association has been formed the cost has never exceeded \$1.15 per hundred, and the margin has sometimes been as low as 35 cents per hundred pounds. Before the association was formed many of the hogs of the district were sold to local buyers, while others were made up into car lots and shipped into Calgary. Since the formation of the association direct shipments of hogs have been made from shipping points in the Blindman Valley to Vancouver on the west, Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto on the east, and occasionally to points south in the United States.

This association was organized two years ago for the purpose of co-operative selling of hogs, and just recently it has commenced also to handle cattle. During 1925, it handled 16,124 hogs, which were sold for a total of \$331,888.80. The total weight of the hogs was 3,232,290 pounds, and it is worthy of note that this works out almost exactly at an average weight of 200 pounds per hog. The cattle handled by the association during the year were sold for \$5,159.68.

The work of selling livestock is entrusted by the Blindman Valley Association to United Livestock Growers Limited, and at the annual meeting, President Chowen spoke cordially, not only of the selling work of United Livestock Growers but of the assistance in organizing that had been given in the province of Alberta.

The Blindman Valley Association ships from seven different loading points—Aspen Beach, Bentley, Forshee, Rimby, Bluffton, Nugent and Hoadley, and at each of these points it owns stock yards and scales. R. E. Chowen, of Bentley, is president of the association, and the other directors are A. J. Anderson, Fred Kenner, Fred Smith, J. E. Wetzler, H. Gee, J. W. Robson, J. B. Crocker and T. A. Iddings. J. H. Thompson, of Bentley, is shipping agent. The amount of share capital put in the association is only 651. During its two years of operation the association acquired assets amounting to \$5,464.89, against a total liability of only \$270.14, leaving a surplus of \$5,194.75. The stock yards and equipment are valued at \$3,848.89, and the association ended the year with a bank balance of \$1,152.19.



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Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions, and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Malting Barley

I have been given to understand that brewing companies make a regular practice of paying premiums to certain growers who produce malting barley of a high grade. Can you tell me how large these premiums are, what varieties must be grown, and what extra care a man must give to his crop to be able to earn it?—C. R., Man.

Economical Threshing Unit

What combination of machinery, in your opinion, makes the most economically-operated threshing outfit? Do you favor the use of Stewart sheaf loaders with dump racks, and if so have you any plans in The Guide office for making good home-made dump racks? In your opinion what size of a threshing outfit does the cheapest job, after operating, maintenance, and interest and depreciation has all been taken into consideration?—K. D. E., Alta.

The Guide does not discuss the merits of specific makes of machinery in its editorial columns for obvious reasons. Answers to

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before April 10. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Want Uniform Hogs

In regard to the establishment of a greater degree of uniformity in the production of bacon, the joint committee representing producers, packers and the federal government, agreed at its recent Toronto meeting, that our breeds of bacon hogs should be developed to a uniform type. It was also recognized that the judging of hogs at our fairs and exhibitions plays an important part in this matter, and that more rapid progress would be made if all the breeds of bacon hogs were judged according to the same standard from year to year. The committee has recommended that the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in investigating the question of judging and the appointment of judges at fairs, shall give earnest consideration to the possibility of having all hogs of bacon breeds judged by the same judge or judges.

Future Role of Alfalfa

Allan J. Hudson takes up some of the questions submitted by Percy H. Wright, in a recent Guide article relative to the maintenance of soil fertility under extensive agriculture. "In replacing nitrogen in the soil,"

this question, which will be forwarded to the enquirer, should contain this information, but in such letters as are published in the paper, trade names will be left out.—Ed. note.

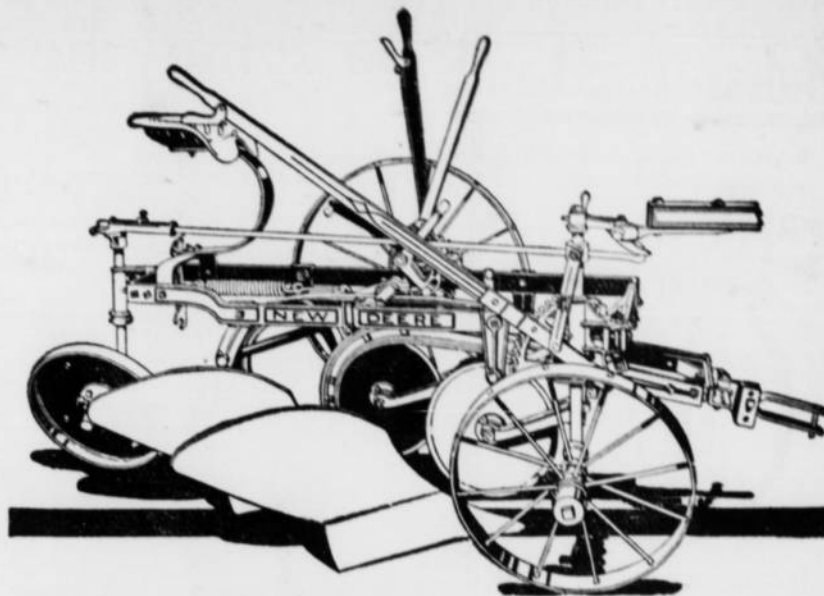
Working Stallion

We have been obliged to keep a stallion for breeding our own little bunch of mares, as suitable stallions practically disappeared from this part of the country when the price of horses went down. We do not encourage neighbors to bring mares, as we do not think the fees recompense us for the trouble and inconvenience. Consequently, our horse has very little to do, and we propose to work him to get back part of our investment in him and the cost of his upkeep.

Do you think it advisable to put him on regular farm work from the beginning of seeding? He is thoroughly sound, and although registered is not a show horse, so we do not have to pay attention to its effect on his appearance. This horse is seven years old.—Lover of Belgians.

he says, "we have a choice of several methods. Unfortunately some methods accomplish the desired result at expanding cost, while sweet clover, being seeded with a nurse crop and using large scale machinery, accomplishes the replenishing of soil nitrogen at diminishing cost. Can the same principle be applied in the replenishing of minerals in the soil? Would it be possible to include in a rotation deep-rooting plants similar to clover and alfalfa, which would tap the subsoil for essential minerals?"

"It seems to me that to apply mineral fertilizers as is done in Europe accomplishes the result at expanding cost, and some means must be found to attain this object at diminishing cost. Over long periods of time deep-rooting trees would do the work, but something is needed that can be fitted to a short rotation. In the application of fresh barn manure to land, not much trouble will be experienced with weed seeds if it is scattered lightly on the snow on a piece to be summerfallowed, and thoroughly worked into the topsoil with cultivator and disc sometime in the spring, to be left awhile before plowing."



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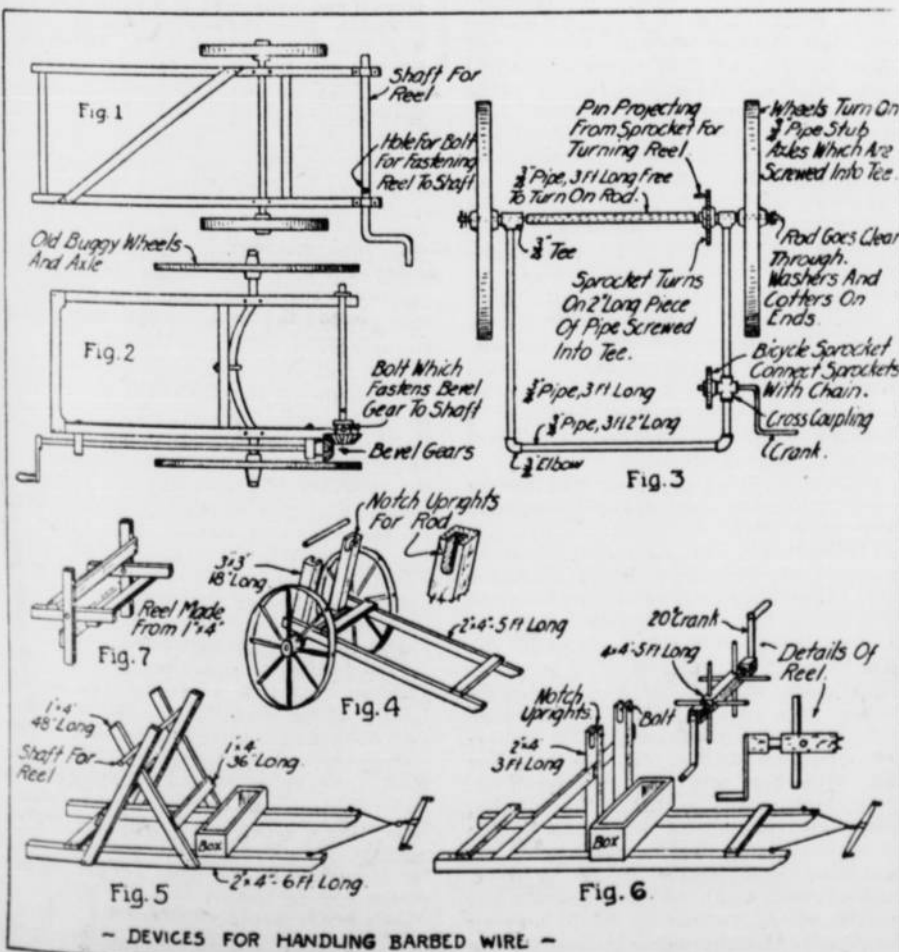
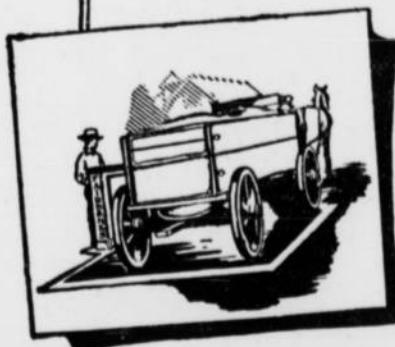
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Keeping the Cutworm at Bay

By Kenneth M. King, Entomologist.
Dominion Government Laboratory, Saskatoon

IT has been pointed out that each female moth can produce from 1,000 to 1,500 or more Red-backed cutworms. With these powers of rapid increase, we would be speedily overrun by cutworms, and there would be a continual state of outbreak in spite of all that man could do, were it not for natural factors which tend to maintain the balance. It is because of these agencies that this cutworm normally is present only in rather small numbers, and it is when these agencies temporarily fail over small or wide areas that we have local or general outbreaks.

In public thought there is a strong tendency to regard all insects as enemies of mankind. This is very far from being true, and among the more important enemies of cutworms are other insects of several kinds. Very interesting are the various ways in which the parasites have become adapted to the cutworm habits, which were described in a previous article, so that they enable their own young to reach the position on or in the host cutworm, thereby securing their food supply and the continuance of their own race. Indeed, the development and life of each kind of parasite is a veritable romance in itself.

"Big Fleas Have Little Fleas"

There is the tiny wasp which has no common name but is known to scientists as *Berecynthus*. These wasps, each scarcely larger than a pin head, search over the ground for eggs of the cutworm, in order to deposit their own eggs in these. Although the parasite grubs develop with the hosts, to all outward appearances there is no change in an affected cutworm until it is nearly mature. Indeed, it often seems unusually vigorous and grows to more than normal size. But when full grown the cutworm suddenly becomes distorted in a characteristic manner, and beneath its skin can be seen the little cells of the parasite, several hundred of which emerge from each cutworm affected. So small are the cutworm eggs, so hard for humans to find, and so fragile in appearance is this tiny parasite, that one wonders how it can be effective. Yet in 1924 nearly one-fifth of the Red-backed cutworms in northern Saskatchewan were destroyed by this parasite alone.

Fly Chooses Roundabout Way

An even more important parasite of cutworms is, in the parent stage, a fly (*Gonia*) somewhat larger than the housefly, and with a conspicuous whitish face. These active flies, darting from plant to plant in warm days in May and June, are often conspicuous, especially on prairie land, or fields with young vegetation. The eggs of this parasite are not placed directly on the cutworm, but are attached to young plants, and the parasite reaches its host only when a cutworm consumes that portion of the leaf which bears one of these tiny black eggs. With this very indirect method of approach it seems surprising that the parasite is able to maintain itself. However each female fly is capable of laying several thousand eggs, and the majority of these seem to be placed on seedlings, especially of the grasses and grain, and these young plants have been found to be especially attractive to the cutworms. Within the host, according to observations made by Professor E. H. Strickland, the processes are equally complicated. The egg hatches at once in the digestive juices of the cutworm and the young maggot finds its way to the cutworm brain. After developing there for a time it attacks other parts of the body until finally the whole cutworm is consumed. The cutworm is not killed, however, until after it has formed the earthen cell and has changed to a misshapen shell of a pupa. Within this the parasite completes its own development, and the fly emerges from it the following spring.

There are several other parasites whose development is almost equally interesting but cannot be detailed here. Three species are wasp-like and larger than that previously mentioned. All

of these lay their eggs within the bodies of young cutworms. The parasites develop, and after destroying the cutworm at a later stage, emerge from it and spin their silken cocoons outside. In one of these three species, only a single parasite emerges from each cutworm, but in the other two there may be a considerable number. In fact one farmer, observing it for the first time, thought that young cutworms were hatching out directly from the old one without any moth stage between.

What Birds Do to Help

Birds are undoubtedly important in destroying cutworms, but it is impossible to measure the exact effect that they have. The Franklin Gull has been repeatedly observed following plows and harrows, and picking up large numbers of cutworms in all stages of development. Curiously enough, in one case a number of these birds were seen following a cultivator with very poor results, while in an adjoining field large numbers of cutworms were crawling about on the surface without being disturbed, because unnoticed by the gulls. Crows dig up cutworms, and English sparrows have been seen to pick them up, while many of the native prairie birds have the digging habit well developed.

There are, also, important insect predators, such as the active, whitish rather soft-bodied, heavy-jawed grubs, the young of ground beetles. Another is a hard, narrow-bodied, white worm, often more than an inch long, which one observer has aptly called "the white-snake," because of its snake-like activities when disturbed. These are the young of *Therevid* flies. Both of these kinds of worms are sometimes mistaken for wireworms, but they should be protected.

Disease

In seasons of long periods of rainy weather, especially in June, and when combined with fairly high temperatures, fungous and bacterial diseases develop with great rapidity among cutworms. Worms so affected cease feeding and become very restless. Many of them lose their normal habits and crawl over the surface in bright sunshine. Finally they die, some in the soil and some after climbing plants or posts, later turning black and become very soft. In 1924 there were almost no signs of this disease, but in 1923 it was of some aid. In 1925 it was one of the most important factors in destroying cutworms and permitting recovery of damaged crops. Where the cutworms were abundant, the disease spread with great rapidity. In one field where cutworms were very numerous and would probably have destroyed the entire crop in normal or dry weather, the disease completely exterminated the cutworms within about two weeks of the time its presence was first noticed. This permitted the field to recover a fair, although late, stand. The prevalence of this disease in some fields made re-seeding safe at a date much earlier than normally would have been the case. Where cutworms were scattered, the disease was not so important. In some districts, apparently it was only in such situations, that cutworms survived in numbers sufficient to carry the infestation over into 1926.

During a period of rainy weather in a cutworm year, one of the commonest expressions heard is, "The rain will kill the cutworms." This statement of course is not true, for there is no evidence that these cutworms will be drowned even in the heaviest rains we are likely to experience. The idea seems to be based partly on the fact that it is much more difficult to find cutworms in wet than in dry soil. Nevertheless, it is true that good rains will reduce the cutworm damage. In dry weather and with dry soil, the cutworms develop more rapidly than the plants. Moreover, the plants are usually cut through at some depth, often near the seed, and such plants do not recover. On the other hand, wet soil retards the growth of the cutworms, while helping the plants. Furthermore, the worms are forced above the surface and feed on

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the leaves or cut the plants high up. Such plants, in the case of cereals, recover with the favorable moisture present, stooing out occurs, and the final loss is very small. We have already noted how important disease may become in long wet periods. In all, therefore, good May and June rains do help the cutworm situation, and the idea is at least partly right, though not as directly as is usually supposed.

The full effect of weather conditions in relation to the Red-backed cutworm is not well understood. Certainly these conditions profoundly influence not only the prevalence of disease and the recovery of crops, but also the parasites and each stage of development of the cutworm itself. Some time in the future, when our knowledge of the effects of these conditions is more complete, it may be possible to predict with considerable accuracy the outbreaks of this cutworm.

When the natural control agencies fail, an outbreak of cutworms follows. Under these conditions, farmers cannot wait for nature to reduce the cutworms to normal numbers again, but must take steps to save their gardens and field crops. The means which have been found of greatest value against the Red-backed cutworm will be discussed in the final article of the series.

This is the second of a series of three articles by Dr. King. The third article, dealing with control methods, will appear in The Guide of April 15.

Our First Failure

Disappointment in tree fruits in 1925 traces back to abnormally cold summer of 1924—By W. J. Boughen

WHEN I got Prof. Hansen's report of January, 1926, in which he said, "Apples, plums and other fruit trees had a rest in 1925, due to late spring frosts, so the chances are excellent for a good crop this season," I felt relieved to know that we were, in Northern Manitoba, no worse off than 500 miles south.

In August, 1924, we had a visit from the Great Plains Horticultural Association, consisting largely of professors of horticulture of the prairie states and provinces, and other horticultural fanciers, and were able to show them trees loaded with hybrid apples, crabs and plums, beyond anything those from the south have even anticipated, we were very proud of our display and of our country.

Although we have had one season of nearly total failure in all fruit crops, except strawberries, yet where is the place on this earth that has never experienced at least a near failure? Even as one swallow does not make a summer, neither does one failure of the tree fruits brand our country as too near the North Pole and liable to failure.

Americans Marvel at Raspberries

It rather has its beneficent effects, otherwise we might try banana growing sometime. These test years are beneficial to experimenters in horticulture in that it eliminates some of the tender varieties of fruits and shows up degrees of hardiness by its effect on all varieties. In 1924, we gave ocular demonstration that in the growing of raspberries, we, in this country, were almost unapproachable. Some of the scientific men saw all their pet varieties doing far better than average, and said the showing here was worth the price of the whole trip, and offered to make our place a trial station for all their newly-produced varieties. As a result we have another long row with many new raspberries, plums and pears.

It has always been the writer's great delight to do experimental work, and it looks as if great pleasure awaits our future more than ever. Still, in 1925, our raspberries were just as abject a failure as they proved a proud success in 1924. Let us examine why this occurred. When the horticulturists were here it was admitted by all that the season was three weeks later than average, and that three weeks was never overtaken, in fact another week was lost.

A Summer With no July

That fall I noted that all raspberries and tree fruits of the least admixture of southern blood, went into the winter garbed in the greenness of midsummer. I wrote to the Manitoba Agricultural College for statistics on the heat units for the past season, and the report from Prof. Ellis, corroborated the appearance of the trees and raspberries. The report showed that a count of the heat units received by Manitoba, in 1925, totalled 1,200 less than in the average summer, and as that is the average in round figures for July, then we practically had a season with the month of July cut out of it.

This, then, was followed by a drop to

about -30 degrees in November, and with immaturity existing I was able to foretell a large amount of winter-killing for 1925, which, perhaps, more rightfully should be attributed to the preceding summer.

I was not glum at the death of raspberries and some trees in the spring of 1925, but I was disgusted to see our hope in our native plum selections thoroughly destroyed by the exceptionally heavy frost after these were fairly in bloom. Not one wild plum did we have on the place last year. We had a few samples of Cheney, Opata and Sapa from blooms of the latter two, practically touching the ground at the base of the trees, and from some Cheney buds which were not far enough advanced to be killed by wintry temperature. Still there was a silver lining even to this cloud on our pomological horizon. The Tom Thumb cherry was not affected by either the cold summer preceding or the spring frost, and it bore a full crop in 1925. And as this fruit is of rather good quality, and in size too big to be called a cherry, and it really is, strictly speaking, a dwarf plum, and seems as sure as taxes. We have had Stevenson's Mammoth plum over 20 years, and never before had we failed to have fruit, and usually in such quantity and beauty as to win the admiration of beholders. Wheat, oats and barley are seldom such croppers as plums of the hardiest types. So there is nothing to lament about, although we have got so used to getting some returns from plums that it affected our pocket-book.

Apples Surprisingly Good

The crabs and hybrid apples were fair, seeming to be able to mature in colder weather and not being so early in bloom, were able to set a fair crop.

Moonbeam, Ohta and Herbert, seemed to be the hardier raspberries in order named. The former is a new creation by Prof. N. E. Hansen, and has the habit of hanging on the bush till picked or dried up. This characteristic it gets from being one-quarter hybrid of a purple variety, Shaffer's Colossal.

This point of fruit sticking on the bush or tree is one I have pointed out to plant breeders before as a very desirable characteristic. Prof. Hansen, in Northern Novelties for 1925, a bulletin he issues annually, says, "I received a letter from a Canadian friend asking that I develop a cherry that would dry up and stay on the bush till the farmers found time to pick them. I thought this was a tall order for one day, but shortly after I went out into the seedling nursery and found the plant, which I have named the Oka cherry. The fruit dries up into a sweet prune-like fruit, and later can be cooked up into an excellent sauce. So after all I find the Oka cherry filling the demand of my Canadian friend, although I would not recommend leaving the fruit on the trees too long, as they are too tempting."

He sent us 10 of these trees and they look alright as yet, and will likely bloom next year, and we shall see what they will be like. However, Sapa is a good climber to its tree and Opata and Tom Thumb stick pretty well, too.

What is Your Answer to this One?

A and B are two farmers, who each bought his own end of a threshing outfit. They agreed to thresh together and share the profits equally. Each partner was to be charged for his own threshing at the regular rates charged for custom threshing.

When they were through threshing for others and had all their bills paid, they had profits over expenses of \$343.50. This money was paid out on expenses incurred on their own threshing.

A's threshing bill amounted to \$1,130.50. He contributed to the expenses of his threshing \$567.14 out of his own pocket, leaving a balance owing to the partnership of \$563.36.

B's threshing bill amounted to \$413.83, and he paid expenses on his threshing of

\$104.65, leaving a balance owing the partnership of \$308.68.

The situation as it now stands is that all expenses have been paid and the partnership has no cash on hand. However, A owes the partnership, as stated above, \$563.36, while B owes it \$308.68. Each partner is responsible for the payment of his part of the rig. All the money that was received has been used for expenses.

How Should They Settle Up?

For the correct answer, with the clearest explanation, The Guide will give a prize of \$3.00 in cash. For the next clearest \$2.00 in cash. Answers must be received on or before April 10. Address replies to The Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Strawberries a Compensation

The early and heavy snowfall in November, 1925, although it could not save the raspberries and plums, it at least was the best thing possible for the strawberries. We had the best crop of these we ever had, largely because a winter of heavy snow was followed by a summer with plenty of rain.

I cannot keep statistics on varieties like an experimental farm, so my statements are just opinions, and still may be pretty correct, as we try a large number of different varieties. I find Easy-picker the best home-berry, as it is exceedingly prolific and of the highest quality, but it is imperfect and needs some other perfect variety to pollenate it. I believe Dr. Burrill, which is very like the old Senator Dun-

lap, only a better berry and more prolific, is about as good a mate for Easy-picker as any. Easy-picker is a new variety originated by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Another of their originations is Minnetonka. It is late and very large and firm. It will keep several days on the vine if not picked. By the time these got ripe our Progressives and Champions were getting very small and dragged on the market where we sold them, but directly Minnehaha appeared they went like hot-cakes. The storekeeper said, "Why didn't you give us berries like this all the time." Of course, I explained they were only just getting ripe, but we had very few plants. However, I think I have indicated in this article several of the best varieties for home and market use. I might mention Portia, a pistillate variety from our Central Experimental Farm, a good cropper and the most beautiful of the family, and then if you want a berry to come through a snowless winter, Prof. Hansen's Dakota best fills the bill. It is rather soft, but is a high-flavored strawberry.

Recommended Vegetable List

The following list of vegetables is the one recommended by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with additions by W. R. Leslie, of Morden, to make it of greater value for prairie kitchen gardens:

Asparagus—The Mary Washington has been found very satisfactory from the standpoint of disease resistance and is a very fine cropper.

Beans—Pencil Pod Black Wax, Round Pod Kidney Wax, Stringless Green Pod, and Hodson Long Pod Wax, with Kentucky Wonder Wax, Golden Cluster Wax and Scarlet Runner as pole sorts, the latter of the very finest quality.

Beets—Flat Egyptian as an early sort and Detroit Dark Red.

Cabbage—Golden Acre as a round headed first early, followed by Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory as mid-season, with shortstem Danish Ballhead for winter storage.

Cauliflower—Early Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Carrots—Chantenay and Danvers.

Corn—Pickaninny as first early, followed by Early Malcolm and Golden Bantam. Golden Tom Thumb is a good pop corn.

Cucumbers—Early Cluster and Early Fortune.

Celery—Golden Plume. This variety will, it is believed, take the place of the old reliable Golden Self Blanching on account of its vigor of growth and freedom from disease. Early Blanching Fordhook is a very promising green variety which produces very thick meaty leafstalks of exceedingly good quality.

Lettuce—Improved Hanson, Grand Rapids, Iceberg.

Muskmelons—Page's Early, Early Knight, Early Champlain, Hearts of Gold or Hoodoo, Miller Cream or Osage and Milwaukee Market.

Onions—Yellow Globe Danvers, Sweet Spanish, Red Wethersfield and Red Globe.

Peas—Thomas Laxton, Blue Bantam, Lincoln, Stratagem.

Parsnip—Hollow Crown.

Radish—Scarlet Turnip White Tip, French Breakfast.

Rhubarb—Ruby and McDonald.

Spinach—King of Denmark and New Zealand, which is a perpetual variety.

Squash—Golden and Green Hubbard and the Acorn Squash, the flesh of this small variety somewhat resembles sweet potatoes in texture and flavor. They are very productive.

Tomatoes—Alacritty as the first early followed by Earliana, with John Baer and Bonny Best for the main crop.

Watermelons—Will Sugar, Cole's Early, Peerless and Kleckley Sweet.

Sungari Grape

Seeds for Free Distribution

Along the Sungari River in the northern part of China, where the thermometer dips to from 47 to 50 degrees below zero in the winter, wild grapes grow in great abundance. Prof. N. E. Hansen, the famous fruit breeder and horticultural explorer of South Dakota,

visited that district in 1924, and reports that the fruit of the Sungari wild grape is larger than the wild grapes of Manitoba or the Dakotas, and is brought in large quantities to the towns along the Siberian railway, where it is purchased for cooking purposes and for making wine. The natives eat them raw, but Prof. Hansen would not regard them as a table grape. Some of the berries are five-eighths of an inch in diameter, purplish black in color. In autumn the foliage is very ornamental with purple and red tints, so he considered that this grape should be well adapted for arbors.

Through the courtesy of the British Consul and the manager of the Railway Experimental Farm, near Horbin, China, The Guide has secured a quantity of seed of this Sungari wild grape. We wish to distribute it throughout the prairie provinces where it can be given a good test. Consequently it has been made up into 100 packages of approximately 50 seeds to the package. These packages will be donated to the first 100 Guide readers who send a self-addressed and stamped envelope and request them. It would be well to plant the seed in the garden for at least the first year and the next spring transplant the seedlings to the place where they will be grown and trained as vines. Some of the seedlings may have imperfect blooms, but probably half of them will have perfect flowers and will bear fruit. The Guide will ask those receiving the seeds to report on the results secured. If they do well, it is probable that by selecting choice seed and growing new plants year after year a great improvement can be made. Address letters to Sungari Grapes, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Where A Dim Light Led

Continued from Page 9

the lambs were ready for market. During the next two months the others were sold and also the 53 hogs to which had been fed, besides the corn, \$25 worth of grain.

It was found that a 6,000-pound gain had been made by 557 lambs on corn. They sold at 12 cents a pound as against a buying-in price of 10 cents. The total profit on the lambs was \$1,508.20. There was still enough corn to winter 150 ewes belonging to Mr. Carbine, and from them it is expected that there will be lambs worth at least \$980 in the fall, making a conservative estimate of 140 lambs and valuing them at \$7.00 a head. The total profit on the hogs was \$736, so Mr. Jensen finds that the corn crop on his summerfallow in 1925 has produced \$3,224.20, which is approximately \$20 an acre.

Besides the financial result, which was very gratifying, the Jensen summerfallow is in better shape than it has been for years, because it is free from weeds, has held moisture and has not blown, and furthermore there has been adequate pasture for the farm stock throughout the winter.



Jas. Pitchford, Pleasant Valley, Sask., standing in a field of peas grown by him last year for seed. Mr. Pitchford has been growing this crop for 40 years, in which time he has tried out a large number of varieties, but the Prince of Wales, he claims, beats them all because of a combination of earliness, flavor and productiveness.

The Past Session at Regina

Continued from Page 7

Sundry Legislation

Amendments to the act respecting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company gives the company power to grant aid to charitable organizations or for the purpose of advancing the interests of agriculture and agriculturists. Power is also given to the company to dispose of its entire undertaking under conditions set forth in the act.

The Infants Act is amended to provide that unless otherwise stated by a court, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the father and mother living together shall be joint guardians of their infant children with equal powers right and duties. When not living together or when divorced or judicially separated, they may make a written agreement as to which parent shall have control and education of the infant children. If they fail to agree either may apply to a court for an order. On the death of either parent the survivor shall be the guardian, either alone if no guardian has been appointed under the act, or jointly with a guardian so appointed, and power is given to the court to appoint a new guardian to act jointly with the surviving parent.

The Married Woman's Property Act is amended to provide that the removal of proceedings before a district court judge to the Court of King's Bench shall be done on an order of the judge of the district court.

The Secondary Education Act has been amended so as to give the high school boards the power to charge fees not exceeding \$10 for the December term, \$7.50 for the Easter term, and \$7.50 for the June term, where the parent or lawful guardian is a resident ratepayer, and not exceeding \$20 for the December term, \$15 for the Easter term and \$15 for the June term when the parent or lawful guardian is not a resident ratepayer. Fees may be varied according to grades, and it is optional with the board whether fees are to be charged.

Provincial Finances

Apart from legislation, chief interest in the last session centred around the budget statement presented for the tenth occasion by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, at that time provincial treasurer and premier of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Dunning, in his address, stated that the province closed its financial year with a deficit in cash of \$166,388.80. He stated he did not regard a deficit of this size as a very serious matter, "in the administration of a business involving the expenditure in various ways of over \$12,000,000 in the fiscal year." He also stated that the deficit was not viewed by him as being serious as the finances were operated on a cash plan. "We have large sums of money due the government but they are not taken into account in arriving at the figure" indicating the deficit, he said.

Mr. Dunning also gave some interesting figures regarding the prosperity of the farmers of the province. Summarizing his tables of figures, Mr. Dunning said that putting all the figures together the conclusion would be reached that from the sale of their surplus products in 1925, the farmers of Saskatchewan would receive \$285,210,393, as compared with \$194,547,220 in the year before, or an amount of \$89,663,173 more would come into Saskatchewan as a result of the sale of surplus product in 1925.

"There is a definite improvement in the morale of our people," said Mr. Dunning. "We should be thankful that the benefits of the 1925 crop are more generally distributed over the province than has been the case for a number of years. . . . There is every reason for confidence both in the future of our people in an economic sense and the future of the province as a governmental entity although there is still need for continued caution."

Why is it that a man can see a pretty ankle three blocks away while driving a motor car in a crowded city street, but will fail to notice, in the wide, open country-side the approach of a locomotive the size of a school-house and accompanied by a flock of forty-two box cars?—Motor in Canada

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Prof. Louis Aubrey Wood, Ph.D., University of Oregon, author of A History of Farmers' Movements in Canada, says of Partridge, among other complimentary things: "More ideas have originated with him affecting the farmers' social and economic welfare than with any other dweller in the grain country."

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Farmers in the Making

Continued from Page 8

fell in November I put them into the turkey house and fed them three times a day until six weeks before Christmas. During this time I fed them warm milk and water, whole potatoes suspended on a string for exercise as well as nourishment, boiled or cooked barley, barley and oat chop, oats and wheat.

One week before Christmas I had them killed, by piercing the brain. I had to hustle and pluck them while they were warm as it's much easier then. When they were all plucked I hung them up in a cool place, but did not freeze them.

The next day I packed them carefully and shipped them to the city. I preferred selling them before Christmas for the price is highest then. In a few days I received my check which amounted to \$57.60. What delight! Then I began looking over the slip which was attached to the check and this is what I found: 12 No. 1 turkeys, weight 192 lbs., price 30c per lb. Total \$57.60.

During the season I gained a good knowledge of turkey raising, which I never will forget. I learned that the young turkeys are hard to raise, as they are easily chilled and have to be kept dry during wet weather. Also the proper food required for them at different stages of growth, how to fatten poultry for market, also when to sell them at highest prices. I observed that the gobbler is a beautiful bird to keep for farmyard decoration.

I obtained my knowledge from various papers, and bulletins and from other turkey raisers.

Now as to my expenses I did not have to buy any food, for my father saw the interest I displayed in my work and allowed me to use all the grain I required. However, I tried to keep a record of expenses as near as possible, and found that they amounted to \$18. Thus my gain was \$39.60, and I am allowed to keep \$57.60 which I am proud of, this being my first attempt.—Helen C. Hiedinger, Gimli, Man.

An Investment in Canaries

My brother and I decided that we would each put in an equal amount of money and buy a pair of canaries. We looked in The Guide and saw an advertisement, for a pair for \$6.50. We sent for a pair, and they arrived on March 30.

Dick began to sing a week after we got him. One day we noticed Sally (the hen) tearing bits of paper off the bottom of the cage. We put some string and other material in the cage, and she built her nest. She laid the first egg on April 26. It was a bluish-green color, and very small. Sally laid four eggs, and then began to set. We moved Dick to another cage (home-made one of apple boxes) while Sally was setting. At last the day arrived for the birdie's to come, but alas!—the eggs were no good, and we did not get any birds from the first setting.

Sally began to lay again, in about a week. She laid four eggs again, and began to set. This time she hatched three birds, one hen, and two singers.

We fed the young ones on chopped egg and red pepper till they were about three weeks old, then the egg was cut down, and replaced by bird seed.

We had received several orders for singers, so decided to fill the first orders first. We could not sell the birds until they had started to sing. When they were about two months old, one singer died. We were very sorry, because we had to sell the old one in its place. We charged \$4.00 for the young bird and \$5.50 for Dick. We kept the young hen for breeding, this year. We kept the money we received for Dick to buy another singer. With the money for the young bird we bought two cages, at \$2.00 each. The following is a statement of expenses:

1 pair of canaries.....	\$6.50
Express	1.10
Two cages	4.00
Feed for year at 30 cents a package	1.80
New singer	5.00
Express55
Total cost.....	\$18.95

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The birds we sold brought us	\$ 9.50
Loss	\$9.45

Although we lost so much in money, we gained one female bird, and plenty of amusement. Now we have one male and two females. We hope to raise enough birds this year to pay us back, and bring us a gain besides.

We received information from Brock's Book on Birds, which we received free with a free sample of bird seed. We used this seed all the time.—Dorothy Budden, age 13 years, Kincaid, Sask.

Likes to Work With Bees

The project which I have undertaken is beekeeping. I have been in this business two years and hope to be in it many more. For the year 1925 I used my savings to buy foundation and all necessary equipment. A list of expenses for year 1925, is as follows:

3 deep supers at 40c.....	\$1.20
27 frames at 6½c.....	1.76
Wire and nails .....	.40
1 lb. wired foundation (for hive body) .....	.86
1½ lb. unwired foundations (shallow super)	1.26
37 sheets foundation (for hive body)	3.70
Sugar	4.25
Total expense	\$13.43

The bees were taken out of their winter case in the early part of May, the hives being placed in same direction as in case. To see whether the bees were in prime condition to carry on the work expected of them, the colonies had to have a thorough examination. The following points should be remembered in looking through a hive: see if the queen is laying, or whether the colonies are queenless, or working hard. This at first was tedious work, but gradually I got used to it, even if I was well stung. I discovered that four hives were in excellent condition and the fifth would be all right if carefully observed for a month.

The first swarm came in July. My, but what excitement there was. Finally the excitement was subdued and with the help of dad the swarm was taken. Later in August another swarm came from another colony. On searching the parent colony, it was discovered that it was in a very weak condition. I was advised to put this swarm back in the parent hive. This I did. Later, this hive again swarmed. Again it was put back. It swarmed a third time and this time I kept it. Both the parent colony and the swarm "built up" and became my strongest colonies.

It was now time to extract. Usually, I took from the bees on the one day what I intended to extract the next.

The task was a long and tedious one. From the extractor, the honey was drained in crocks. Later it was strained and put in pails. The total number of pounds which my five colonies produced was 500. Mother, dad, my two brothers and sister and myself must have consumed fully 200 pounds. I have sold 212 pounds, wholesale, at 15c a pound. My proceeds has been $212 \times 15c = \$31.80$.

Therefore my profit has been	\$31.80
.....	13.43
.....	\$18.37

The bees were wintered outside in a modern case in early part of October. As the case only holds four hives and I have five it is a little inconvenient. My elder brother who has one colony of bees also fixed a place in a granary for my extra hive and put his with it.

Most of my information I received from a friend beekeeper. Also I gained information from reading bulletins issued by Department of Agriculture. From my experience in beekeeping I must add that I have learned, never to run from a bee, always be well protected and to always make a large movement. —Margaret Junkin, age 14, Dominion City, Man.

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The Treasure of Ho

By L. Adams Beck

(Continued from last week)

What Has Happened so Far

John Mallerdean, whose ancestors had also lived in China, worked in the Customs office. He went up into the mountains for a holiday, accompanied by his servant, Yin. There, in the Temple of August Peace, he met a priest who called him by name, and who told him that he recognized him by the locket he wore. That night Mallerdean had a curious experience. He saw as in a dream, yet seeming conscious, the scene enacted many years before, in which his ancestor, John Mallerdean, killed his young wife rather than leave her to the mercy of an evil man, Vernon, who had managed to get Mallerdean, his wife and her father, Keith, into his own hands. Vernon was seeking treasures which had been given by the Chinese Emperor to Mallerdean and Keith for valuable services. Vernon wanted to marry Dorothy Keith, but she had been secretly married to Mallerdean several years before. There was a child, a girl, by this marriage. In the morning the priest told John Mallerdean that what he had seen in this vision had actually happened many years before. John left the temple, determined to find some trace of the daughter of the former John Mallerdean, and to help recover the treasure that rightly belonged to his family.

CHAPTER III

IMPOSSIBLE to say how long I waited nor the strangeness of that dreadful time. I had much to think of if I could have thought at all, but it was impossible. The Peking I knew was falling into visible ruin before my eyes. The thin crust of safety and daily habit was broken up to disclose the lava boiling beneath. I know this might happen in any great town and in many it must happen before this century is out—but, standing by the window and looking out on the brutal and hideous faces thronging there, I knew exactly the meaning of the lightly uttered words—"hell broke loose."

Now, when what I guess to be an hour had gone by, someone entered the room, moving as noiselessly as a leaf in the air. I heard nothing until he was at my side, and I swung round then to face a man, dressed in a long straight coat of sober grey silk, bowing low:

"Benevolence, I am come—" he began, and then started back, and I could see that behind the large horn spectacles he wore to conceal the defect, his eyes were utterly sightless.

"It is a foreigner," he muttered. "The great of our people do not move like that. The smell is different of the robe, the hair— Sir, I beg your august pardon, but I supposed that the noble Yang Lien was in this room. Compassionate a blind man and say where I can find him. It is more than urgent."

"He is gone out some time since," I said briefly.

"That is no foreigner's Chinese," he said low and anxiously. "Do I speak to a friend of Yang Lien's and to whom? Does it not say in the classics that the wise will always aid the blind since their eyes, closed to earthly sights, are open to secret things?"

"It is also said in the classics," I rejoined, "that the wise man's tongue is lame in unknown company, and these are times for care. Who are you who question me?"

"I am the Blind Man of Hupei!" he answered without a moment's hesitation. And then it flashed upon me. I knew—I had heard of him often in that house and in others—a man deprived of his sight by the cruelty of the Dowager Empress because on an unlucky day he had become possessed of a secret injurious to her honor. Up to that time he had been in high favor, an astrologist, a horoscopist without whose advice nothing could be done, who almost controlled her daily actions, but from that time a ruined and blinded outcast. On the spot she handed him over to the Palace attendants for torture, and his life would not have been worth a minute's purchase but for the strange fact that he had been born in the same hour and aspect of the planets as herself, and with all her courage she dared not put an end to his life that might be ominous for her own.

The Blind Man of Hupei! Yes, those eyes had seen many strange things before they were darkened, but the tongue did not dare to utter them. I knew I might speak, for Yang Lien

had befriended the man in his misery. I looked at him with the deepest interest. A patient ghostly face, profoundly intelligent, even lacking the spirit of the eyes, wan and hollow cheeked, tense with nerves and suffering. A remarkable man, a face to remember. I noted, and spoke.

"He is gone to seek an audience of the Dowager Empress."

He struck his hands together with a low moaning cry.

"O Goddess of Mercy, pity and help him! She is mad with rage and folly. As soon turn a starving tiger from a lamb as turn the Manchu woman from the slaughter of the foreigner. Even now in the lanes and byways the Boxers are massacring the native Christians. The streets are running with blood—"

He was interrupted by the most frightful outburst of cries in the city—Rachel weeping for her children if ever I heard it. A bugle had sounded, a shrill discordant note which was evidently a signal, and it was followed by the rattle of shots and these shrieks of despair. Again I made for the door—anything rather than listen passively. He caught me by the coat like Yang Lien, and with the same authority. I stared at him in astonishment.

"Stay; be still; whoever you are. What are cries when so much worse is at hand? Tell me your name, noble person, I entreat you. You are not of our people for though your tongue is native, my senses, which cannot be cheated, acting for my lost eyes, tell me otherwise. If you would help the benevolent Yang Lien, be honest with me. I am the faithfulest of those who love him."

"I am John Mallerdean," I said with deep reluctance. I could not tell what to make of the man, but I knew Yang Lien had the highest opinion of him. He repeated my name with a dazed air, passing his hand over the withered eyes.

"John Mallerdean? Are you a tall man with hair as black as our gowns and dark eyes and straight black brows? Have you a white scar on the left temple? Have you a watch with a cross on it and four smaller crosses in the spaces? Have you—"

"Stop!" I interrupted, stemming the flow of questions. "I am the man you describe except for the scar. I have no scar."

"The watch?"

"Yes, I have the watch. What does this mean? I shall answer not one more question until I know your reasons."

"Strange—no scar!" he muttered. "But that was indelible. Am I dreaming or awake? In this eternal darkness how shall a man distinguish between fact and illusion!"

I began to think I was in company with a lunatic. I liked the Blind Man of Hupei much less than what I had heard of him.

"Obtuse and shallow slave that I am!" the dull voice muttered on. "John Mallerdean is dead a hundred years ago. The Flying Tiger river has washed his bones clean. Yet I have seen—I see him. And he and Ho laugh and mock me with the secret that the Imperial Lady would have spared my eyes to know."

I began to see a dim and doubtful light. The Empress—the Empress was on the track of the hidden riches! Then heaven help me! I adventured with the utmost caution.

"Had John Mallerdean a secret? He was of my venerated ancestors. I bow before his spirit." (It is thus one must speak in China of the family dead.)

"That is dutiful. That is well!" he replied eagerly, fixing what were once his eyes on my face. "Yes, a secret. A political secret, no more. You have no papers, nothing that speaks of it!"

"I have nothing that may be told to strangers," I replied stolidly. And then, with the booming of the guns about us, a wonderful thing happened. His features stiffened and fixed almost

into a corpse-like rigidity. His clasped hands relaxed and hung loosely down as his knees swayed under him, and he crumpled slowly backward into the great chair behind him. The strangest thing!—his head fell back, the neck sank into the shoulders. The Blind Man of Hupei was in the spirit—in the body no longer; the empty shell lay before me. Presently a thick voice, stumbling as if uncertain, gathering strength and certainty as it proceeded, broke from his lips:

"The noble Yang Lien. I see—I see. He nears the Forbidden City. Through the Gate of Secluded Peace he goes in. His face is sad and fixed. He pushes aside the attendants who would stop him. Li Lien-ying, the Empress's favorite, thrusts his body in front of him; he stretches out his arm. He says, 'You shall not enter. The Old Buddha is furious. She will kill you if your nobility enters.' He bars the way. But the noble Yang Lien goes on, on. He thrusts the big brute aside. 'I will see Her Majesty. Make way for the State Councillor. Make way!' and Li Lien-ying falls back. So he goes on. I see Li Lien-ying hulking after him. O may all the spirits of his ancestors, all the spirits of the dead Emperors, protect him now! He nears the Hall of Peaceful Longevity. He goes in. He holds his head high."

The words were so swift, so dramatic that they held me. I saw the scene he depicted as if I had been present. Yes, Yang Lien would hold his head high in the presence of death and that was what he went to meet. But hush! there was more.

"The Old Buddha sits on her state chair with the silken phoenixes above it. A girl is behind it, holding a cup—a beauty of the first order. Her coat is green satin embroidered with the Peaches of Immortality and willows. Her hair is night black, her eyes blue—blue as the roof tiles of the Temple of Heaven. She stares in horror as the old noble breaks his way in. The cup drops from her hands. It breaks.

"Sanctuary, sanctuary, your Majesty," he cries. The Old Buddha rises, holding by her chair. She does not fear. She knows not what fear is. "What sanctuary do you need?" she cries—"here in this forbidden place where you should not be. Why are you here?"

"To bring the truth to your Majesty, the last gift of life spent in your service." He makes the kowtow and advances on his knees. O spirits of the Emperors protect him!

Clairvoyance. People talk of it glibly, but to see it thus is terrifying. I knew I was walking by this man's aid where I could never walk. I was in the presence of the Empress. And the girl? Black hair and sapphire eyes. Was my brain turning? No. He saw.

"Kneeling, he speaks: 'Your Majesty, your guns are turned on the legations. Humbly I recall to you that it is known to all the wise that these Boxers are miserable imposters. They have no strength, they have no magic. Only this morning forty Boxers were shot dead in Shuai Fu Lane and the altar of the magic was destroyed. Their Five Demon trick is child's play. They are fools and they will ruin your dynasty.'

"The Old Buddha rises, in her yellow satin coat. The jewels and pins in her headdress glitter. She is terrible. The Motherly Countenance is wild with fury. 'How dare you question my authority? Slave! Fool! These foreigners shall be exterminated before I eat my morning meal.'

"He does not waver. All men quail before the anger of the Empress, but he goes on: 'My beloved Mistress, I would save you. True, you may have these men murdered. They are few and surrounded by many, but when they are dead, millions will avenge them. Will France, America, England, Germany, Japan, bear this insult? Has not Confucius said, 'The person of the Envoy is sacred? Heaven will avenge him?'

"The girl, as if fainting, leans on the back of the chair and covers her face. They do not heed her. The Old Buddha screams with rage.

"If I can bear this, what must not be borne? Traitor, you cannot know

that these foreign devils have sent me a dispatch insolently written as if to a slave, demanding my abdication, and that ten thousand foreign troops should enter Peking to restore order. You cannot know this.'

"I know—I know. But it is a forgery. It was forged in the house of Prince Tuan, the patron of the Boxers. Your Majesty is as the swimmer caught in the smooth water gliding to the falls. Your ministers deceive you. Have pity on yourself, my august sovereign. Send a gracious message to the legations. Did not Confucius say, 'Display your benevolence to the strangers from afar?' Dismiss every Boxer, every Kansuh soldier from the city. They are looting and murdering your own faithful subjects also. Pause—No, act, ere it is too late.'

"The Empress throws her clenched hand above her head. 'Never!' she cries. 'These are the counsels of a dotard. Better go down in one desperate encounter than surrender my rights at the bidding of the foreigner. Speak not another word or you die.'

"But he will not be silent. O spirits of the great Emperors protect him! Li Lien-ying is stealing up. He grins like an ape for cruelty and malice. Alas for the noble—the fearless! He goes on:

"Extend your divine protection to your people whom these Boxers are murdering. They are like sheep led to the slaughter. We confront a war with the whole civilized world if the legations fall. Had the foreigners invaded our country, old as I am, I would have borne arms, but they are here in peace. It is madness, madness—" She interrupts him. She will not hear. 'Coward, coward!' she screams. 'I had better ask counsel from this girl—she would have more spirit, I swear. Tell me, Sie (pronounced See-ay), would you be trodden under foot by the foreign devils if you were Lady of the Great Inheritance? Shame him! Let a woman tell him his duty.'

"The girl lifts her head. Her blue eyes glitter like swords. She does not hear the Empress. 'He is right; he is right, oh, Benevolent Mother. Hear him!'

"Drag this wretched minion to the well outside the Ning Shou palace and fling her down. No—stay! Yang Lien, how know you the letter of the foreigners was a forgery?"

"Because, oh, Maternal Benevolence, I have seen it written."

"Seen it? You lie. That could not be."

"I have seen it through blind eyes—the eyes of the Blind Man of Hupei."

As the blind man uttered his own name a spasm tore him. He writhed horribly in his chair—strong convulsions wrenched his body like those of epilepsy. Then he relaxed. A slow monotonous voice from his lips uttered these words heavily as if each weighed like iron:

"Then," said the Empress, 'he is a man greatly gifted. A man of terror. Would I had not driven him from me!'

His head swayed aside. He was in a deep sleep.

If I wrote for a year I could never express how that scene affected me. The impression might pass, but at that instant I felt I had seen the whole thing. The raging woman, the steadfast man, the brave girl. And was it possible that in this wild vision I had struck the trail I sought? And was she found only to be lost for ever? The well in the courtyard of the Ning Shou palace! Frightful tales ran about Peking of that well and what its black depths could tell. What to do with the blind man—how to stimulate him to speech!

I leaned over him; in a soft monotone I questioned him.

"The girl? Did Li Lien-ying drag her away? Did Yang Lien plead with the Empress once more?" I went on, repeating these words, softly, loudly, insistently. Not a sound in answer. Hopeless. The Number One boy of the household came in and, after having made his obeisance to me, looked critically at the blind man.

"The sight is past," he said. "In this noble malady it is now necessary to apply water to his temples and administer a restorative. Else he may

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depart to the Nine Springs, and my lord would not lose him for many ounces of gold."

After this sententious opinion he departed and returned with a cloth wrung out in hot water—the custom of China—and laid it turban-wise about the passive head. It gave a strangely Indian look to the sad Mongol face. From a small bottle, he dripped a few unpleasant black drops through the lips. Then saluted me again.

"He will now recover," he said, and faded unobtrusively away.

I sat and watched—a queer sight. Faint thrills ran along the nerves of the face, like the trembling of leaves. The breath fluttered, stopped, and fluttered on. Finally he raised himself wearily in the chair. After a long silence he spoke very faintly:

"I smell the coming of the evening. It is late. I have been I know not where. Is the noble Yang Lien returned?"

"You remember nothing?"

"What should I remember, excellent stranger? I have these fits, and, alas for me! they hold me longer since the Maternal Benevolence deprived me of my eyes. I knock my head on the floor and entreat your forgiveness."

"Your piercing intelligence appeared," I said slowly, "to accompany the noble Yang Lien to his audience with the Empress."

He turned his face vacantly on me. "It was in my dull understanding when the fit took me, but I know no more. Have I your august leave to depart?"

"You inflict regret upon me by your determination," I replied, in the best style of the Rites.

He left the room as noiselessly as he had entered. After a minute's thought I summoned the Number One boy.

"Does that honorable person distinguish the house with his residence in it?"

"Undoubtedly, Excellency. He is the guest of my noble master."

Time drifted by and Yang Lien did not return. I waited in terrible anxiety. The Old Buddha was quite capable of ordering his execution on the spot, and Li Lien-ying of carrying it out. Yet could she dare such a stroke? I knew that some of the princes realized the frightful danger of the course she was taking. I tried to calm myself—to hope the best. But it was a difficult task, for as the sun began to sink, the Boxer troops poured back into the courtyard, devil-faced, ragged, shouting, swearing the lowest oaths, dripping with blood, drunk with slaughter. Far be it from me or any other man to chronicle what I learned that night of their dealings with those "secondary devils who have eaten the new religion," i.e., Chinese who have become Christians. And with many more with whom they had not even that poor excuse for massacre. They defiled the place. They made earth hideous.

About that time Yang Lien returned. I watched from the window with what dignity he passed through those swinish hordes. I scarcely think he saw them. His fine old face was concentrated on some deep inward thought, and he came through them like a man through a field of wheat. Strange and terrible the extremes of human nature! I saw them then.

He came in and saluted me courteously and ordered the evening meal to be presented. I had noticed how still the house was. Naturally in all my many visits I had known nothing of the women's quarters, but sometimes a bird-like cry, a sweet laughter, had reached me through closed doors. Now all was still as death. He noticed this himself, and sighed.

"The house is quiet. I have sent my household to my house in the country. Well indeed that I did, when I behold the courtyard now. A word, a sign of my Mistress's disfavor and we should be looted and burned to the ground."

"Well indeed!" I echoed, and there was a sad silence. He said little while we ate our dinner. True to Chinese traditions of dignity, it was served with all the formalities, though the courses were lessened in deference to the misery the times were to many; as a distinguished Manchu wrote, rice had

become as dear as pearls and firewood more precious than cassia buds.

We executed the usual ceremonies of inviting each other to the most honorable seat and declining it for ourselves. But at last it was over. We raised our chopsticks to our foreheads, and then laid them upon our cups, and adjourned to the room of reception where I had passed the afternoon.

For a moment he stood, looking thoughtfully out into the courtyard where the men were sitting and lying by little fires they had lit to cook the food provided at his cost. Then turned to me.

"My son, there are certain things I would say, for there will be little chance of talk between you and me after this night. The hand of the Empress is heavy on me."

I stared at him in consternation that forbade words. There was finality in his tone and it carried dread to my inmost spirit. He spoke with perfect serenity.

"This person has the ill fortune to disagree with her Majesty's policy. True, I am not alone. Jung Li, her counsellor from youth, entreates her to dismiss these Boxers and release the legations instantly, but, most miserable to tell, her supernaturally brilliant intellect is so possessed by belief in the magic powers of their leaders that she will hear nothing. Their fate is, therefore, so far as my humble perception can judge, sealed, and with it the fate of her dynasty. It is my ignorant conviction that in twenty-five years' time there will be no Manchu Emperor in Peking and that China will be given over to rapine and disorder."

For the first time his voice trembled. Not for himself, but for his country. For a few moments we were silent.

"My honored friend and father, what is magic?" I ventured to say. "What is true and what is false? The Blind Man of Hupei was with me after you departed to the Palace, and he described to me all that took place; and if his tale be true, then, though I am no believer in follies like the Boxers, I must own there is more than I can understand."

He started slightly when I named the blind man.

"He was with you, my son? What did he say? But, no. I will tell you what I dare of the interview and if his report was true, I will tell you more."

I listened with stark amazement, almost with fear, as he took up the tale. Need I repeat it? From the moment he had entered the Gate of Secluded Peace all was as the blind man had seen it. There was no flaw in word or detail. To me, who was a student of psychology, it still appeared supernatural. But the interest of the story overtopped even that aspect of it.

"Was the girl killed?" I cried out, when he came to that point.

"No, she was spared. She is a favorite with the Empress and that saved her life for the time."

"Was she forgiven?"

"I cannot tell. She was forgotten, for when the blind man was named by me, the Benevolent Mother paused and said, 'He is a man greatly gifted. A man of terror. Would I had not driven him from me.' And from that saying sprang a thought which I will tell you."

And still the guns were booming at the legations, while I listened to this evidence of the powers before which brute force is as nothing. How had that blind man seen and known? But the quiet voice continued:

"Son of my friend, my days on earth are few. The breath is in my nostrils, and the headsman's arm is raised. My own son has taken my household to the Villa. They are safe until this madness passes. But he cannot return. The Old Buddha would slay him, too. Will you, therefore, acting as a son, hear my last words and report them to him?"

Who can describe these strange and poignant moments? I, at all events, shall not try. I managed to control all signs of pity and grief. Quiet as himself, I ventured to touch his honored hand as I assured him of my devotion. He thanked me in simple words and went on:

"It is my intention to memorialize the Empress again to-morrow, for since leaving the Palace I hear that she has offered a reward for every foreign man,

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woman and child brought to her. They are to be instantly executed. The Emperor tried to move her, but is powerless. He is on tenterhooks when he speaks to her and the sweat runs down his face. But I do not fear her because I do not fear death, and it is needful that she should hear the truth. I shall ask her what glory we can gain by the slaughter of women and children, and suggest that they and the foreign ministers be guarded to the coast and embarked in safety."

He told me more, that I need not repeat, of his intentions, but enough to show me he was a doomed man. Every one in Peking who knew anything of the Old Buddha could have foreseen that. But I could not insult him by dissuading him. It was his plain duty as a Counsellor of the Crown. To fail would be to rank himself with the rats and foxes of the Palace who would be the first to desert the Empress when her policy brought its inevitable ruin. Next he detailed to me his wishes for his burial, that matter so near to a Chinese heart, and gave me instructions as to the even more important safeguarding of the ancestral tablets. He told me where his remaining treasure was buried, and then, having discharged all his worldly obligations with the final message to his son, he turned to outside interests once more.

"Son of my friend, you have tasted the strange power of the blind man. I have a hope that when I am dead she may send for him. His visions are true—true even in dealing with the future, which is a marvel hard to comprehend. And before I left the palace I said to her: 'He has the divine sight.' Yes, she will send for him, and it may be that he will check the madness which has seized her brilliant intelligence. But she will not lose face by doing it in my lifetime, because I warned her before in vain. This, too, will hasten my death. For yourself, after to-morrow this house will be no refuge for you. It will fall with its master. And where shall you find safety? That thought will trouble my last moments."

I implored him not to be concerned. I said I had good hope that my thorough knowledge of the two languages, Manchu and Chinese, would safeguard me. I had been used to masquerading about the country as a native. He must not give it a thought. Hakka, too. I was well safeguarded with speech.

But his kindness had given it many thoughts. He said earnestly:

"The only way this ignorant person can suggest is that you should attach yourself to the blind man and follow his counsels. He will have influence yet with the Kindly Mother. I have opened the way. He knows many secrets and his inner sight is a tower of strength. I will now call him and commit you solemnly to him."

He was summoned, and meanwhile I asked if my noble host could tell me anything of this girl Sie, who had shown such courage in the presence of her terrible mistress. He knew nothing. He had never seen her before, but he added she was very beautiful and her dark blue eyes were like the plumage of the kingfisher—a strange thing for a noble Manchu maiden. I then asked Yang Lien his opinion of the blind man's powers.

"They are not magic in the sense that they are concerned with spirits and demons. It is the inner knowledge that is handed down from one incarnation to another and from life to life. It is a part of the Universal Wisdom. When a man realizes that he is a part of the Whole, he sees and knows through all material obstacles, for they are illusion, and the man who is instructed is unhindered by them."

Is this a solution? I could not tell then, but I have often revolved it since, and I believe it to be the key.

In a few minutes the blind man entered and made his lowly salutations. He was full of trembling anxiety to hear how his protector had sped at the Palace, and evidently all memory of his sight had passed like breath from a mirror. In a few brief words Yang Lien spoke of his own danger, and still more of the danger to the State and asked, if the Empress should send for the blind man, if he would obey, for if not he, Yang Lien, would find

measures to have him safeguarded out of the city that very night.

Without an instant's hesitation he said he would go. Remembering his fate and looking on those sightless eyes, I marvelled at the man's courage. Few would have acted as he did. For, if he displeased the Old Buddha by his clairvoyance—and in that supernatural state the truth would certainly out—the lingering death was the best he could hope for.

Then, very impressively Yan Lien commended me to him. He had asked my permission to tell him of my quest, and, if we were to work together, I knew a clear understanding was necessary; so I agreed, and the whole strange story was unfolded to the blind man. He heard it in dead silence, though when John Mallerdean's name was mentioned I saw once more that for some unknown reason it started some connection in his mind. Then they consulted together and it was agreed that my hair should be trimmed Hakka fashion and certain alterations made in my dress and appearance that I might pass for the blind man's Hakka secretary and assistant. He had had one until quite lately when the Boxers on their way from Tientsin had murdered him. His blindness of course made an attendant necessary. Then, for it was growing late, and quiet settling down over even the desecrated courtyard, we were about to separate, when Yang Lien asked a last question:

"The Court of Astronomers has observed a conjunction of stars which, it is declared, augurs ill for the dynasty. Has your superior intelligence had any reason to concur with this opinion?"

The blind man made a solemn gesture with his right hand:

"When your Excellency within a few days encounters the august shade of the late Emperor by the Yellow Springs, I beseech you to declare to him that his cruellest fears are fulfilled, for his widow the Empress has doomed his house to ruin."

Nothing more was said. We separated in silence and dismay.

Next day Yang Lien memorialized the Empress in an address which should be historical as an impeachment. He spared her in nothing save that he blamed some of her ministers rather than herself for the tragic pass to which matters had come. He sketched for her the only course that might yet save the country; and, expressing the hope that she might follow it, the memorial ended thus.

"And if this be done, smiling shall I go to my death and enter the realms of the departed. In a spirit of uncontrollable indignation and alarm I present this memorial with tears and beg that your Majesty may deign to peruse it."

So he signed his own death warrant, and calmly dispatched it to the Palace.

Peking was in a frightful condition that day—many parts of the city a mere shambles. I was able, through means which even now I dare not disclose, for heaven only knows when they may be useful again, to communicate with a friend in the besieged British Legation and convey news of Yang Lien's memorial, warning them that he believed the Empress would soon pretend a change of heart and wish for their deliverance. But, I added on my own responsibility, let nothing induce them to trust to this appearance. I finished with the word "Cawnpore," which I knew he and all would understand because it referred to a frightful episode in the Indian Mutiny of 1856, when a mistaken trust in the word of the Nana Sahib led to the massacre of the English men, women and children of Cawnpore.

That done, by Yan Lien's chivalrous care for our safety, the blind man and I left his house at noon, but separately, each taking his own way, he to the house of kinsman in the neighborhood of the Hatamen Street, I to a little-known Buddhist temple on the outskirts of the city. There I passed the next two days, making all the preparations advised by Yang Lien, who had known the priest and had given me a written command to him. With him I secreted the papers Yang Lien had given me for his family until I should be able to get them out of the city. My dress

Continued on Page 21



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25-39

The Countrywoman

Professed to Understand Women

DURING the month of January, just passed, W. L. George, a noted English writer, died in London. Mr. George was often described as "the man who knew all about women." He spent many years studying them and in his analysis he said he put woman on the end of a pin and examined her as if she were an insect. He claimed to have analyzed 65 distinct species of women, whose ages ranged from 17 to 68. He catalogued his observations and used them for his writing. In addition to his writing Mr. George was long known as a social worker, one of his roles being to champion the cause of working girls.

In one of his many public lectures, Mr. George stated that "woman's intelligence" was a difficult thing to isolate. He dismissed the idea that there was any mystery about women and declared "that they are always a little bit in love, and love being a noisy thing it obstructs scientific observation. If love is blind it certainly is not dumb."

He characterized woman as the natural law-breaking animal and man as the actual law-making animal. He claimed that women were more agile mentally than men. Men, he said were more interested in truth for its own sake and for this reason were unable to follow the feminine mind in its mountain climbing being more occupied with the exhausting subject in hand.

McCall's magazine has been running a series of articles from the pen of Mr. George on famous beautiful women of history. They are love stories where the tragic element bulks large.

Mr. George was married three times. His philosophy of marriage was that "it is the only insurance company that issues a policy against loneliness."

A Game of Orderliness

My young nephew, Bob, hurriedly turned over the contents of his mother's work basket one day when I was visiting there. Then he started through the buffet drawers, by the method which men use when hunting for anything, which I term, "the hand-over-hand method," when everything rolls out on to the floor. You have seen men look through a drawer and know what I mean.

"Son, please don't muss up the drawers like that," his mother said.

"I have to, mother, because my fishing tackle is here somewhere. Don Kellogg and I are going down to the railroad bridge to fish."

"But," his mother said, "why don't you put your fishing tackle in the box I gave you for it?"

"Oh," he responded, in an injured sort of tone, "Jane took that for her doll trunk."

His mother sat down weakly. Crash went a toy auto under her rocker. "There you have broken my auto, mother, but then I don't care much for it anyhow."

"It shouldn't have been on the floor, Bob."

"Well, I just forgot to put it up," and off he went good naturedly whistling on his way.

"My goodness," said sister Alice, looking mournfully around the disorderly room. "I must find some way to teach those children to be orderly. I spend so much of my time putting away their toys and clothes that I should

give to them in helping in more important ways. Yet, I truly hate nagging. It seems to me I'd rather pick up after them the rest of my mortal born days than spoil their joy in the home and their feeling of comradeship with me. Yes," she continued, "I even believe I would rather let them be untidy, than to nag at them all the time."

"Well, it seems to me that boys were just born untidy." I tried to comfort her, but she only shook her head.

My next visit to Alice's found the house as spick and span as a new pin, and of course I was all curiosity about it. "Have you finally resorted to the nagging method?" I asked.

"No, indeed, but after you were gone that day a plan popped into my head, and when the children came in that evening we held a family council as we always call such meetings. My dear audience, I began (as I always make a sort of play out of these meetings), I notice that my family, including myself, have of late fallen into very bad habits."

"I am not smoking, honest, mother," Bob said.

"I haven't missed my spellings but three times this week," Jane volunteered.

"No, I said, and I have not stolen a pig, nor dyed my hair green," but still I insist that this family has a bad habit—one that wastes our time and makes our home look untidy."

"Oh, come on, mother, tell us, I can't guess what it is?" and Jane looked puzzled.

"I know," shouted Bob. "Mother means that we don't put our things in the right place after we use them. Jane, you go right straight and take you doll rags out of my fishing box."

"I just guess I won't until you bring my doll trunk back. Mother he used it to carry worms in it."

"Listen, now children," I broke in, "Let's make a game of it. First, we will each put things in their proper places. Let's put everything in their proper places. Let's play that everything has a home, and make it stay there except when it is in use. After everything is home the game will begin. If any of us leaves anything out, away from its proper place, the one who first sees it may claim a pin as a forfeit, and the one who forgot must immediately put the article in its home."

Then they both flew around putting things to rights. In no time the room was as neat as it is now. The first day we were all very careful and no one had to pay a forfeit, but the next morning Bob got interested in his book and forgot. Jane announced joyfully, "I claim a forfeit; here are your shoes in the middle of the bedroom floor."

"I'll get you, yet, Miss Jane," Bob grumbled as he gave her his pin.

"Pay me a forfeit for not emptying your wash basin and hanging up the towel," I heard him roar, a little later.

"So the game went on, and I paid as

many forfeits as they did, but it seems to have broken up the habit," Alice said, glancing around the tidy room, and I do not spend half my time picking up for them as I did before. It is easy now for them to find their own things; articles are not always getting lost."

This plan sounded quite feasible, so I decided then and there to go home and try it out for myself, for I had a terrible time to keep things in order.

I added a little to the plan so it would not lose interest. The person who had the most forfeits during the week had to stand treat to the rest, and everyone took great care not to be that person. It got to be that it was almost impossible to catch anyone napping. The boys' father was drawn into the game, and great was the joy when he was the person who had to treat. When he would look at the boys with twinkling eyes and ask, "Well, what is it to be this time, boys?" it was usually, "Take us to Child's for pancakes." The extra expense was nothing considering the tidiness and peace that was inside the house after the game of forfeits was started.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

A Monthly Letter to Mothers

A plan for giving advice and instruction to expectant mothers has been worked out by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare at Ottawa, working co-operatively with the Manitoba Department of Public Health.

A committee of physicians working with the Child Hygiene Division of the Council has prepared a series of expert letters on pre natal advice and instructions. There is a letter for each month up to the time of the baby's birth. These letters have been forwarded to the Provincial Department of Public Health, and will be distributed free of charge.

It is hoped that by such means the women who live in outlying districts will be able to get some very helpful information. Many of them are not able to consult a doctor very often and by making use of the instruction given they will be able to take better care of their own health and to provide wisely for the wee stranger expected.

A letter or a post card to the various provincial health departments will bring this service to the woman requesting it.

Household Notes

The best pieces of old flannelette sheets—I mean the bits that are not even big enough to be used as cot sheets—are fine for making shirts for the tiny tots. If reinforced across the shoulders and chest with pieces of old woolen underwear or pieces of flannel they will be quite warm enough for winter wear. They have the necessary warmth where it is most required, and it is an inexpensive way of solving the problem of winter underclothing. Drawers can be made for a child from an adult's partly worn woolen underwear.—Mrs. J. W. W.

A piece of table oilcloth will take the place of a rubber sheet to protect the mattress and it costs very little.—H. M. T.

Old worn-out bedspreads make very good bath towels and wash cloths, especially for the baby. Pieces of a worn out tablecloth will make dresser and stand covers if not too badly worn.—Mrs. J. E. H., Sask.

THE SOMERSET FARMER

By Marguerite Wilkinson

I said,

It is good to live in the country,
To have a small cottage in a big green field,

A neat little garden inside of a gateway,

To see how much you can make it yield;

To have dusty chickens and a spotted calf,

And a good, stout cow with a silky skin,

This, I suppose, is better by half

Than the winning of much men die to win!

The Somerset Farmer rubbed his head
And smiled at me. "Oh-ay," he said.

I said again,

It is good to be friendly,

To have a small door where the neighbors knock,

To get up early and work while you listen

To a cuckoo singing as well as a clock;

And to lie down when the west is ruddy,

With hardly a thought that is not kind;

With the earth to con and the sky to study

A man need never be dull of mind!

The Somerset Farmer nodded at me

And smiled again, "Oh-ay," said he.

I said,

It is good to have young things near you,

Children to play with, children to hold;

To hear them laughing; to have them near you;

Calling to them as you grow old;

To know that you have a part in the ages

Through all tomorrows, though silently,

Immortal as singers and saints and sages;

While youth buds out on the ancient tree—

The Somerset Man looked out at the sky,

Solemn and soft he said, "Oh-ay."

Emergencies

In one way we farm women are at a disadvantage. When we run out of things we cannot 'phone for something to be sent from the store or send the children around the corner after it. Unexpected guests find us just as we are, with no hope of reinforcements. And then, of course, we have more unexpected "steppers" because people are more informal in the country and then, there being no hotel or restaurant, people passing through and held up for some reason—a broken car or tired team—simply go to the nearest farm, and what can you do but let them stay? So the farm woman must just keep a standing army of supplies on hand all the time. If no great calls are made on her hospitality they come equally useful for her own family, so she can make no mistake in having lots of edibles on hand.

The serried rows of sealers in the cellar after the fall canning are a great comfort, as are bottles of pickles, canned vegetables and fruit, preserved jams and jellies. But how the ranks do thin out and the bin for empties fill up! It is certainly disheartening.

I have been living in a very remote place of late years and have got into the habit of refilling these jars as they are emptied, as much as possible, and replacing them amongst the rest of the "troops." Even after what is recognized as the regular canning season is over it is surprising how many things one can casually seal up and

have ready for immediate use when required—and required they surely will be.

It does not take much material to fill up a quart or two-quart jar of this or that, and the number soon mounts up. A few odd oranges will make a jar of marmalade; a few apples can be put up before the family finishes the box. Often all the materials are at hand for a quantity of mince-meat, made with the food-chopper in no time. Beet and cabbage or onion pickles are easily made and put away. And then evaporated fruit which takes so long to prepare—apricots, prunes, peaches, apples or loganberries—may be done in a quantity, soaked, cooked, sweetened and sealed up ready for immediate use.

A big fruit cake wrapped up and put away as a reserve, often comes in fine, either as a cake or, if for dinner, as a pudding, with some hot "dip."

With root vegetables stored, beef and pork killed, several fowl plucked, drawn and frozen ready to cook, the best table linen done up and folded away, and the best china ready for action, the housewife, after all this preparedness, may go about her regular chores with an easy mind.—Annie Sheppard Armstrong.

If your fingers are buttered when pitting and cutting dates much of the unpleasantness of sticky fingers will be avoided.—H. M. T., Alta.

The Treasure of Ho

Continued from Page 19

and complexion were most skilfully changed.

Early next morning we had news that Yang Lien was sentenced to death "for favoring the foreigner and causing dissension in the Palace." Privately we had news that in her "divine wrath" the Empress declared that he should be torn asunder by chariots driven in opposite directions, but this was commuted to instant decapitation. In spite of the entreaties of the priest, I determined I would attend the execution, for however it wrung my heart I felt that one friend at least should be there, and moreover there might be some last word he might wish to send to his family.

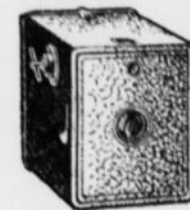
So I went to the fearful place, and none suspected that the unassuming Hakka gentleman who stood unmoved when the prisoner paused beside him to say farewell to the Manchu duke who superintended the execution, was an Englishman—his heart torn with pain and shame for the country that could endure to see one of her noblest die a death of ignominy. He looked in my direction gravely and made an almost imperceptible sign with his hand. No more, for he would not risk my life, but I knew he was glad of my presence. He said aloud: "I die innocent. To die is only to return home"—and the base duke stepped forward as if to strike him. Then and not till then I

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turned my face away.

The rest is silence. But so may I, so may we all, meet the Inevitable when it faces us, with the quiet heroism which, having settled its affairs in this world, turns with a steadfast calm to the next. The memory of the just is blessed.

(To be continued next week)

THE ADVENTURES OF DICKY DARE



BIMBO has just taken his first batch of biscuits out of the oven, and he is as pleased as he can be for they look so white and fluffy. He should have stuck a straw in them, as mother does, to see if they were done. Not having a broom from which to get a straw, he put in a darning needle instead, and it went in all right. Then look what he saw!



THERE was the pet ostrich eating the greatest collection of junk! Boards and nails! Not even a goat could have swallowed spikes that size without blinking an eye. What would happen to the poor bird's insides? Bimbo called to Dicky in great alarm, but Dicky had read all about ostriches in his school books, and he refused to get scared.



MY conscience! Bimbo began to think that it wouldn't be safe to leave knives and forks around, or anything else for that matter. A bird that could slip spikes over his Adam's apple as easily as that would eat anything. Might take a liking to pennies or cartridges! Just at that moment the scamp of an ostrich leaned over and grabbed one of Bimbo's biscuits.



THAT wasn't so funny. The little cullud boy wasn't going to spend a whole hour beside a sizzling hot stove in the middle of the Zamboanga desert, making fancy things for birds that would be satisfied with tin cans for breakfast. "G'wan away wid you," he shouted at him. "Does you think I is running a boarding house for all the beasts what am in the jungle?"



THE poor ostrich's eyes immediately began to get glassy. Not on account of the bawling out that Bimbo gave him, oh no! Something far more serious than that. Right down in his tummy he's got the most 'seutiable pain. Oh, those biscuits of Bimbo's! They might have been made of glue, gunpowder and gutterpound, they clawed at his insides so!



DICKY heard the poor bird thrashing round like a horse with the colic, so he came out of the tent and asked what was the matter. When Bimbo told him he roared with laughter to think that a bird, who could eat broken glass and rusty wire, got a tummy-ache from eating Bimbo's biscuits. Bimbo doesn't think it's funny at all.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE—FOUR CLYDESDALE stallions, bred from imported sires and dams, good quality, ages four, five, six, seven. Also 20 mares and fillies, registered, and six Clydesdale geldings. Prices low as I am overstocked and must sell. David Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 11-3

SELL, OR LET FEDERAL SCHEME, CLYDESDALE stallion, five years, good individual, well bred; a good stock getter and sure; weight 1,400; bright bay, white points. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 11-3

WANTED—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, black, two or three years preferred. Stat age, weight, price first letter, cash. Must be the making of a ton horse. H. Winter, Box 165, Tompkins, Sask. 12-2

MUST SELL REGISTERED CLYDESDALE AND imported Percheron stallions, good foal getters. What offers? Also young work horses. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00 each. A. O. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 12-3

CLYDESDALE FOR SALE OR HIRE—GALAN, 23069, \$1,200, first prize last year in Regina Winter Fair, bay, white face and legs, rising five years. Guaranteed in every way. Extra gentle. Alex. Nolan, Box 49, Rouleau, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPORTED Clydesdale stallion, Royal Hope, No. 22769, 1,950 pounds, dark brown. Sire of real drafters. Further particulars T. O. Foster, Killarney, Man. 12-2

PERCHERON STALLION—FIRST-CLASS A certificate, 12 years last June, good breeding record, weight 2,000, height six feet, \$500, \$300 cash, \$25 monthly. McLean Bros., Young, Sask. 12-3

SELL OR EXCHANGE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 24219, age four, for older stallion, good breeding. Reason, related. A. McCallum, Moonbeam, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD Kenilworth, 19474, ten years old. Write for particulars. Bargain. J. T. B. Michelson, Lipton, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, No. 23559, seven years, black, enrolled 1926, first class A certificate. W. L. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE, CHEAP—CLYDESDALE STALLION, five years old, grandson of Baron of Buchlyvie. Also some choice Shorthorn bulls. Hood Bros., Bedfordville, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, ZERO King, 19734, class A, eight years old, weight 2100. Popular club horse. John Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—GRADE PERCHERON HORSES, halter broke, by car load, mares and geldings, 1,200 to 1,450. George Coulter, Plapout, Sask. 8-8

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, four years old, broke to work. A. Akina, Keltern, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE stallion. W. R. McQuarrie, Kelvington, Sask. 10-3

WANTED—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, 2,000 pounds or over. Particulars first letter. W. J. Cunningham, Springwater, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—TWO CAR LOADS GOOD CLYDESDALE mares, geldings. Meet buyers, Arcola. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—SHETLAND PONIES, GUARANTEED perfectly quiet. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—YOUNG BELGIAN STALLION, OR trade for stock. E. Hodgen, Halbrite, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, class A. W. O. McConochie, Edwin, Man. 9-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS and mares. Sam Brand, La Moure, North Dakota. 9-3

SELLING TEAM BIG MARE MULES, 8 AND 6 years. W. Fumey, Clarkleigh, Man. 9-3

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOR SALE. James E. Booth, Sintaluta, Sask. 9-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TWO BLACK POLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, registered, age ten months. P. S. Herring, Fertility, Alta. 11-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, Brightstar sire, age three years, well marked. Price \$125. J. Whetter, Dand, Man. 11-2

LIVESTOCK

Holsteins

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, Korndyke Abbecker Francy, No. 57056. Sire, Sir Francy Netherlands Abbecker; dam, Ianthe Korndyke Jewel 2nd. Excellent breeding and heavy-producing strain. For particulars apply Ingram Lake, Box 3, Asquith, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS, SEVEN to 16 months, from R.O.P. cows. Accredited herd. Will exchange for Yorkshires or good machinery. Priced to clear before spring. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 10-5

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE YEARS, prize winner, excellent type, herd eligible for accreditation. Never any reactors. \$100. Also bull calf, six months, \$40. Alexander Bros., Leduc, Alberta. 11-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years old, University of Saskatchewan bred from heavy-milking strain. For particulars apply Boyes & Sons, Kelvington, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years old. Dam's record, 17,111 pounds milk; twice a day milking average test, 3.59. Thor. Christensen, Holden, Alta. 10-3

HOLSTEIN CALVES, FROM CHOICE STOCK, both sex, \$20 to \$30. Write Mrs. Pagan, Russell, Man. 10-3

Jerseys

SELLING—JERSEY BULL, WITH PAPERS, sire getter, four years old, good show stock and milk. Wm. Buchanan, Asquith, Sask. 12-3

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLED bulls, 11 months, White Blossom sweet clover, government tested, 10c pound. Alf Goodwin, Sintaluta, Sask. 12-3

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Three Standards by Which the Value of Classified Advertising is Measured

You'll get quicker results, better results and bigger profits than is expected if you use "Little Guide Ads." There is no magic about classified advertising, but better results are obtained if you write an ad. that is concise, and which gives price, quality and sufficient information so that all the reader has to do is to send his order. Measured by the above three standards, hundreds of Guide readers have found this method of marketing highly successful. Here's the kind of results you'll get:

The 43-word ad. opposite was inserted in The Guide once. Mr. Frampton had only 20 cockerels for sale. He received enquiries for 20, orders for 55 more and had to return \$78.75. He received an order for three cockerels the day he received his Guide containing the ad. There were also orders for hatching eggs to the value of \$14 included in the letters received. Total value of all orders, \$137.75. Cost, \$3.87.

MAJOR H. G. L. STRANGE, FENN, ALTA., a well-known westerner, also sold out: "Please remove my ad. as my entire amount of Grass Seed was sold out apparently a few hours after the first advertisement appeared in The Guide."

These are just two of many similar examples covering everything used or produced on the farm: Spring Litter Weanling Pigs, Glts, Work Horses, Stallions, Bulls, Seed Grain, Grass Seed, Seeding Equipment, Tractors and Sundry Articles.

BUT HURRY!

There's no time to lose. Hundreds of buyers are now purchasing just those things listed above. If you want to raise some cash—or find the best market for anything used by ranchers, homesteaders, grain farmers or mixed farmers—tell it with a Guide ad., and sell it with a profit.

RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION AT TOP OF THIS PAGE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

THE RED POLLS

ESSENTIAL Qualities of Modern Cattle: Must be consistent milk and butter-fat producers. Must be economical to feed. Must be early maturing. All the above inherent qualities, together with longevity, are embodied in the Modern Red Polled Cattle. For free booklet describing the breed, write: P. J. HOFFMANN, Secy., Canadian Red Polled Assn. ANNAHEIM, SASK.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED-POLED bull, 18 months old, well developed. J. G. Findlay, Waseley, Sask. 12-2

RED POLED BULL, EIGHT MONTHS OLD. Nick Reitter, Khedive, Sask. 10-2

Shorthorns

SEVEN REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn heifers—two yearlings, \$50 each; five, two years, \$65 each. One yearling bull, \$40. All by Goldfinder, grand sire Scottish Pride, imported. Sam Archer, Vantage, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—FIVE SCOTCH SHORTHORN bulls, 12 to 20 months, Galpford Marquis breeding. Accredited herd. J. Rine, Crestal City, Man. 12-3

ONE FIVE-YEAR-OLD ROAN SHORTHORN bull, pure-bred, \$50. A. Mynett, Vigilant, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN cows, overstocked, prices low. Oliver Gould, Buffalo View, Alta. 12-3

SWINE

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-6

LIVESTOCK

Poland-Chinas

BOOKING ORDERS FOR POLAND-CHINA spring pigs, April and May farrow, from improved hog. Richard Delta, Findlater, Sask. 11-2

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTH, TWO BOARS and bred sows, of April litters, \$35 each; also weanlings. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 12-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GLTS, FARROWING April, May, \$45, papers supplied. Early Ohio potatoes, grown from registered seed, \$1.75. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 10-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, seven weeks, 29th March, \$12 each. Percy Greves, Tugaskie, Sask. 11-3

YORKSHIRES—BORN FEBRUARY 13, REAL bacon type, \$11, eight weeks, with papers. S. Oliver, Valor, Sask. 11-3

YORKSHIRES—FOUR BRED SOWS, BOAR, Parkdale Matchless. Sire, Dalmeny Marengo, Imp. Priced to sell. Harry Mellow, Sandford, Man. 11-2

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE sows, bred. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 9-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

MAKE MONEY RAISING ALL STAR PEDIGREE Chinchillas. A small deposit starts you. Easy to keep, small investment, pleasant work. Write today for full information. All Star Ranch, 863 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-6

REGISTERED CHINCHILLAS, NINE MONTHS old bucks, \$20; three to four-month does, \$20. All of highest class imported stock. Registered in the Canadian Small Breeds Association. G. Brown, Solsgirth, Man. 12-3

GUILD STRAIN, PURE-BRED

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, extra large, heavy, dark colored birds; from best egg-laying strain in Canada. Sisters laying at six-and-a-half months. These birds are choice in every way, \$2.25 each.—Arthur Frampton, Fenn, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

CANARIES—YELLOW AND VARIATED hens, \$1.50; singlers, \$0.50. Mrs. C. Webb, Dand, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—FOX TERRIER PUPS, MALES, \$7.00; females, \$5.00; year-old males, \$10. Harbison Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—GOOD COLLIE CATTLE DOG, two years old. P. C. Buchting, Winnifred, Alta. 12-2

FOR SALE—WATER SPANIEL PUPS, \$10 EACH. W. G. Cooley, S. Isidorth, Man. 12-2

POULTRY

Various

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50, \$3.00. White Holland Turkey, prize-winning stock, one two-year-old cockerel, \$10.00; won first last year; young toms, \$4.00. Mammoth Toulouse, two geese, one gander, \$10. White Rock Poultry Yards, Elfros, Sask. 12-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE COBBLETS, STURD, handsome birds, \$6.00. Plymouth Rock cockerels, Currie's egg-laying strain, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Robt. R. Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 12-4

AL QUALITY ROCK, WYANDOTTE, LEHIGH, Red chicks, \$18 to \$40 per 100. Pedigreed males, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Hatching eggs, \$12 to \$20 per 100. 10% deposit with order. Catalogue free. L. R. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 12-2

GREENSHIELD-POORMAN WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large, vigorous, beautiful, \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, extra fine birds, \$8.00. Mrs. Amos Scott, Laura, Sask. 12-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE, \$3.00; Mammoth Toulouse g. egg, \$5.00. Bred-to-lay White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks, \$12.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 11-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, Black Wyandottes, pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. T. Merryweather, Minnedosa, Man. 11-4

PURE-BRED PEKING DRAKES, \$2.00; also Tanager White Leghorn hatching eggs, settings or incubator lots. Prices on application. Mrs. E. Maxson, Box 237, Drumheller, Alta. 12-2

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED ROCKS, fine, large birds, good color, excellent food. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. J. Francis, Whitewood, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.25; BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$2.50. Arthur Averil, Clonville, Man. 12-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Toulouse ganders, 18 pounds, \$3.50. Mrs. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA AND BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 12-4

A BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS FREE. L. R. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 12-2

GUINEAS, \$1.00 EACH. MILLER, DILSE, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—GUINEA FOWL, \$1.25 EACH. ALBS Fredericksen, Dundurn, Sask. 12-2

Baby Chicks

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS Guaranteed pure-bred, heavy egg-laying strains. Book your orders with us and you will not be disappointed. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, etc. Catalogue free. RELIABLE BIRD CO., 4051 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN. 12-2

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks. All culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now book-ordering for 1926. Write today for free catalogue.—E. S. MILLER, Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 12-2

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY Baby Chicks from Government-Approved Flocks. Hatching Eggs, Custom Hatching, Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, Stock. Catalogue Free. ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, 369 ALEXANDER STREET, WINNIPEG. 12-2

SHANNON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—DAY old chicks for May delivery, all by males bred from old chicks for May delivery, all by males bred from 250 to 297 large eggs, \$20 per 100; 300, \$18 per 100; 400 and over, \$17 per 100. Write for mating list. S. H. and T. Shannon, Clonville, B.C. 12-2

WINDSOR'S QUALITY CANADIAN CHICKS live and grow. Bred from heavy-laying Manitoba flocks, culled and Government inspected. Leading varieties. Prices right. Catalogue free. Windsor's Hatchery, 1000 Main Street, Winnipeg. 12-2

ALBERTA BRED BABY CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb White Leghorns. Mating ready. Mountain View Poultry Farm, Okla. 12-2

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS—GUIN bred-to-lay strain, prepaid, \$25 per 100, and may delivery. Albert Mantz, Bellefleur, Sask. 12-2

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, FROM heavy-laying prize winners, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Ralph Hawkes, Pervin, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—SIX PURE ROSE ANCONA HENS, \$10. W. Heiges, Oyen, Alta. 12-2

Black Langshans

SELLING—BLACK LANGSHANS, COCKERELS, \$3.00; hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15. O. J. Bury, Hanley, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHAN HATCHING eggs; cockerels. Earle Fox, Rouleau, Sask. 12-4

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous MacIntyre's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent increase in pups. Can take car, big work horses, cats and dogs. 11-2

FOR SALE—RELIABLE WOLFHOUND, FOUR years, stag and grey, good speed, and a sure killer, smooth haired brindle, \$25. Box 48, Tugaskie, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—TWO TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS. James Caldwell, Rokeby, Sask. 11-2

POULTRY

Leghorns

EGG STRAIN, PURITAN, LARGE WHITE Leghorns. 339-strain Sheppard's famous Mottled Leghorns. Both strains pure breeds, bred-to-day waterlayers. Cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50. Booking hatchling eggs, \$2.75 setting, \$6.50 per 100. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man. 9-5

EDEN GROVE FARM S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, cocks, hens, pullets, \$3.00, \$5.00. Write for further information on this wonderful winter egg-laying strain before buying elsewhere. John T. Ughart, Unity, Sask. 9-5

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS, S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Carefully culled for heavy egg production. Write for prices. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 3-11

MARRIS S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 300 STRAIN, egg-bred 26 years, egg contest winners. Cockerels from imported eggs \$5.00; from our Ferris pen, \$1.50, \$2.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00; also hens, \$1.00 each. A. Smith, Box 213, Briercrest, Sask. 11-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, heavy laying strain, \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Hens or pullets, \$1.50, three for \$4.00. J. Wallace, Borden, Sask. 11-2

MARRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Booking hatchling eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Thomas Galt, Wetaaskwin, Alta. 12-2

MANITOBA WINTER LAYERS—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, 3,200 eggs in 135 days from 50 pullets; 15 eggs, \$2.00; three settings, \$5.00. Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatchling eggs, 15 for \$1.50, 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. V. Lundstedt, Clair, Sask. 11-6

HATCHING EGGS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, carefully selected, \$2.00 for 15, \$6.00 for 50, delivered. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 11-6

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN, 300-EGG strain. Eggs and baby chicks. J. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 12-11

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BABY chicks, eggs. Mating list. Cockerels. Wetherill, 11A Street West, Calgary, Alta. 11-8

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00; eggs, \$1.50 setting, exhibition strain. Ralph Saynor, Plapot, Sask. 12-2

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, eggs, \$5.00, 100; \$3.00, 50; \$1.25, 15. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta. 12-2

Minorcas

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, \$2.50 each, two for \$4.00. Choice birds. N. Nicholson, Dubuc, Sask. 12-3

PURE-BRED R. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS for setting, \$2.00 per 15. Order early. Dick Rouse, Mildon, Sask. 11-3

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS, HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask. 11-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, big, strong birds, \$3.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 11-2

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatchling eggs, \$1.50 setting. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED GREENSHIELD-POORMAN White Orpington cockerels, beauties, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur See, Laura, Sask. 12-5

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Government inspected, quality guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Donald Fish, Ogema, Sask. 10-4

GOOD PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 8-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$3.00 straight. John A. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 8-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 two. J. C. Finlay, Medora, Man. 11-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; hatchling eggs, 15 for \$2.00. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 11-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Hudson Jones, Mornington, Alta. 12-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 12-3

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Alex. Burns, Drake, Sask. 12-2

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 15. S. M. Newton, Dalemend, Alta. 11-5

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BROTHERS TO my pen, Provincial Egg-laying Contest, which laid 458 eggs to February 20, also highest individual pullet in contest, fine, vigorous birds, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets and hens, \$2.00 and \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00, special pen. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 10-3

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM HIGH contest record strains, mated to banded R.O.P. and pedigree males direct from winner Manitoba Laying Contest, 1924 and 1925; \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.80, 100. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 12-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes with cups, medals, Regina, Toronto, Detroit; Lady "G" laid 237 eggs ten months, 61 eggs 61 days. Beauty and production combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00. Pens mated. Write Maple Leaf Poultry Yard, Regina. 10-6

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings, \$5.00, \$8.00, 100. William Burrows, Lethbridge, Alta. 10-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RECORD OF PERFORMANCE winners, \$3.00 15; Manitoba approved Rock, \$8.00 100; \$2.00 15. Enquiries invited. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 10-7

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM exhibition and good layers, 20 years' improved breeding, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Joseph G. Parker, Nobelford, Alta. 8-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BEST LAYING strain, flock culled by University expert three seasons, \$2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-6

POULTRY

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Seale, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 9-5

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Government approved, \$8.00 for 100, \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Witter, Cordova, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Aristocrat bred-to-day strain, dark, finely barred, \$4.00 each, or two for \$7.50. Mrs. T. C. McCosh, Girvin, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—HATCHING eggs, from Manitoba approved flock. Matings, \$8.00 per 100. Prices of special matings on request. Mrs. H. W. Belfrey, Melita, Man. 11-6

COCKERELS, DAMS 200, SIRE 315, \$3.00. Large laying strain yearling hens, 6 1/2 pounds, 65 laid 750 dozen 1925, \$1.00. S. Young, Howie, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, heavy-laying winter strain, vigorous birds, \$2.50, \$4.00. G. Prineau, Box 103, Tuxford, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from winter-laying strain, \$2.00 each; hatchling eggs, from pedigree sires, \$1.50 for 15. C. F. Rawlings, Brownlee, Sask. 12-2

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, HEAVY-laying strain, pure-bred since 1913. Setting of 15, \$2.00; 45 eggs, \$5.00; 105 eggs, \$10. Valley View Farms, Box 106, Drumheller, Alta. 12-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BABY CHICKS, hatchling eggs, Barred Rocks, government approved flocks. Catalog. Alex. Taylor Hatchery, Winnipeg, 12-3

BARRED ROCKS—A FEW GOOD COCKERELS left at \$2.50; eggs, \$2.00 for 15. L. G. Smith, Ninette, Man. 12-2

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM 211 to 278-egg males, \$3.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Brennan Bros., Didbury, Alta. 12-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE, NICELY barred, \$2.00 each. John McNeish, Watrous, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, setting, \$2.00; 45, \$5.00. E. A. Ward, Vancou, Sask. 12-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, from R.O.P. hens, records to 225 eggs, \$5.00. W. E. Bell, Box 51, Regina, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK cockerels, good laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. A. Larson, New Norway, Alta. 9-5

PURE BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Wm. Evans, Rocanville, Sask. 11-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG, HUSKY birds, University's heaviest laying strains, \$2.50; three, \$7.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.00 each. E. O'Brien, Franklin, Man. 12-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM University cockerels, 15, \$2.00. Herbert Lunn, Kellther, Sask. 12-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SLENDID laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, good winter layers, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. John Hulme, Cameron, Man. 12-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM bred-to-day stock, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. Brown, Mayfield, Man. 12-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. W. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man. 12-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 12-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH, or two for \$5.00. J. F. Cummings, Semans, Sask. 11-2

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, IMPORTED stock, \$2.50. Elmer Sand, Edberg, Alta. 11-3

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED GUILD STRAIN ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs, from one of the heaviest egg-laying strains in Canada. Hens commenced laying at 6 1/2 months. Mated to nine to ten-pound dark colored, well marked cockerels, healthy, free range flock. Free from smut. 15 eggs, \$2.00. Arthur Frampton, Carnduff, Sask. 12-2

POULTRY

OUR PORTAGE AWARDS WERE 15 ENTERED, 13 prizes. Rose Comb Red hatchling eggs, \$1.00, \$2.50. Send for mating list. A few cockerels at \$2.00 each. E. Blash, Bechar, Sask. 11-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from winter layers, good color, \$2.50 each, three for \$6.00. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask. 11-3

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Hatchling eggs in season. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask. 9-6

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 10-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, laying strain. Norman Horning, Macklin, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels, \$5.00. Eggs for hatchling, 15 for \$3.00. John Westerberg, Midale, Sask. 11-3

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatchling eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. B. Coates, Glenboro, Man. 12-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, laying strain, \$2.50 each. Wm. Brown, Deloraine, Man. 11-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, bred-to-day, \$3.00, \$5.00 Mrs. Wurts, Duff, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$2.00. Jas. Kennedy, Merid, Sask. 12-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey toms, from 40-pound stock, weight 18 to 21 pounds, price \$6.00. C. Ashcraft, Luseland, Sask. 12-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, FROM 40-pound sires, \$6.00, \$7.00. Mrs. Thos. Wood, Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 10-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, large, vigorous fellows, ganders, \$5.00; females, \$4.00. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 10-3

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00. T. T. Smith, Kinley, Sask. 11-3

THREE YOUNG BRONZE HEN TURKEYS, \$11 cash. Sickness reason selling. Mrs. Snowden, Hussar, Alta. 12-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.00, weighing 22 pounds last fall, from 24-pound stock. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 12-3

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, UNIVERSITY strain, outside raised, healthy, \$5.00 each. Mark Lee, Mantario, Sask. 12-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 24 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 13-15 pounds, \$5.00. Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask. 12-3

BRONZE BREEDING TRIO, GOBLER, 30 pounds, second year, \$15. Williamson, Haywood, Man. 12-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE and ganders, \$3.50 each. Archie Campbell, Moosomin, Sask. 11-2

YOUNG BRONZE TURKEY GOBLERS, \$4.50. Gilbert Hendrickson, Ettington, Sask. 12-3

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, healthy, hatched from eggs best B. C. R.O.P. egg-laying flock. Sisters laid here heavy all fall and winter, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each; pullets, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 8-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dams records 200 to 267. Sires New York State Fair winners. Price \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10. Satisfaction or money refunded. Geo. Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 11-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dam's records 200 to 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Prices, 10c and 20c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-8

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTE, Regal-Dorcas, 1925 prizes: best male, first, third cock, first, second hen; first, second, third cockerels; one, two, three pullets; setting, \$1.00, 105 eggs, \$6.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 12-3

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte pens, headed by registered cockerels, \$1.50 for 15 or \$8.00 for 100; government demonstration flock. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 12-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Cows Like Music

My cows like music, so I've found, so when I start to milk I try to make a humming sound as smooth and fine as silk. I hum an ancient lullaby with soothing sort of drone, and oftentimes I even try some music of my own. I sing: "Good Daisy, tra-tra-lay, lay by your every fear, but munch your bran and chew your hay like brave and honest seer! Let down your milk with even flow, don't hold it back at all, for all is well, you ought to know, when I am in the stall!" Old Daisy was a "kicking cow," that's what her owner said; "She'll break the rafters in the mow above your very head, so keep the upper hand, my friend, and show that you're the boss, or she will knock you end on end and make you total loss! Put shackles on her random legs and keep your eye alert, or she will lift you off your pegs and do you muckle hurt!" I bought her with a smiling face, he sold her very cheap, and brought her meekly to my place without a lurch or leap. That night when I went out to milk no handcuffs did I take, but hummed a tune as smooth as silk about a rippling lake. I took the stool without a qualm and stroked her silken hair, I acted sweet, and plain, and calm, the while I hummed an air. My land, she never raised a foot, the milk flow didn't fail, she didn't make a move to put her tootsies in the pail. Sworn friends for life are she and I, and music did the trick; there is no earthly reason why a cow like she should kick!

POULTRY

HATCHING EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15, \$8.00 PER 100. White Wyandottes exclusively 25 years. Won second in first Dominion-wide laying contest. Healthy, large, good type birds on range. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 11-4

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE hatchling eggs, heavy winter layers. Used Martin's high-record males last year. This year B.C. pedigree males, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$8.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 9-6

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from R.O.P. stock, \$2.50 each. Hatchling eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Joe Grant, Pipestone, Man. 7-6

ALL MY MALE AND FEMALE BIRDS SHIPPED direct from Martin's prize-winning stock. 15 eggs, \$2.50; day-old chicks, 25c. Orders booked. Riley's Poultry Farm, Box 127, Morse, Sask. 11-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM R.O.P. and registered hens, \$4.00 each; eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$10 per 100. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 11-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.25 each. J. Kirkpatrick, Kemnay, Man. 11-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00. James Allan, Rapid City, Man. 11-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6.50; heavy layers, Guild's strain. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 11-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.75 each. Wm. Floding, Midale, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Daw, Semans, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. Also eggs, \$2.00 per setting. C. M. Gossard, Shackleton, Sask. 10-4

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00; hatchling eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Joseph Kemp, Assinibola, Sask. 10-8

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 8-5

SEEDS

Registered Seeds

"The World's Best Wheat"
SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED MARQUIS
has won the World's Sweepstakes 11 times in 15 years. Every lot a selected lot—All Seeds—No Weeds.
WRITE FOR OUR SEED PRICE LIST
SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LTD.
REGINA, SASK.

CLEAN—BRIGHT—PLUMP
REGISTERED OATS
Produce a Profitable Crop
BANNER—VICTORY—GOLD RAIN
Special quotations on car lots No. 1 Improved Stock.
Write for our Seed Price List
SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LTD.
REGINA, SASK.

CLEAN—PLUMP—BRIGHT—PURE
REGISTERED SASKATCHEWAN MARQUIS WHEAT
READY TO SOW
\$2.55 per Bushel
Second generation, in two-bushel sacks; sacks 20c each. Write
SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LTD.
REGINA, SASK.

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well on any soil that will grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on hardy Alberta grown, government inspected and guaranteed Grimm seed that can now be secured direct from the growers at the lowest prices ever offered. Registered grade in sealed sacks wholesale in 1,000 pound lots 30c. and retail 40c. per pound. Other grades at proportionately lower prices. Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Brooks, Alta. 10-5

FOR QUICK SHIPMENT—LIMITED QUANTITY second generation registered Marquis wheat (Lang's strain), germination 98%, purity, 99.99%, weight 65 pounds. Sacked and sealed, f.o.b. Indian Head, \$2.10 per bushel. Also No. 1 seed Marquis at \$1.58 in bulk, f.o.b. Indian Head, with Winnipeg May at \$1.50. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 12-2

MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, our own strain, recognized as being high-yielding and also early maturing. Quality field seeds in every line. Give us a trial and we will convince you. Kjellander Seed Co., Wilcox, Sask. 11-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, from Saskatoon University Elite seed, in bags sealed by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$2.25 per bushel. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 11-3

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY! WHEELER'S 10-B Marquis wheat, registered, second generation, government graded No. 1, test 96% in four days, sacked in two-bushel bags, \$2.65 bushel; over six bushels, \$2.50 bushel. Hanley Mitchell, Birch Hills, Sask. 11-3

SECOND GENERATION REGISTERED MARQUIS wheat, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks included. Second generation Registered Hanchan barley, \$1.20 per bus., sacks included. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 12-1

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION registered, heavily cleaned. Price \$2.50 per bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 11-4

BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION. Number one seed in oats, barley, flax and wheat. Get our price on a bushel or car load. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 11-3

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, MANITOBA grown, 10 and 20-pound sacks, 55c. per pound; \$50 per 100 pounds. Arthur S. Forster, Petersfield, Man. 7-6

SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED No. 1 MARQUIS, from clean land, registered seed and clean for seedling, \$1.75 bushel. J. A. Spenst, Rosthern, Sask. 10-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SECOND GENERATION Marquis wheat, sacked and sealed in two-bushel bags, price \$2.50 per bushel. Robt. Pearey, Minnedosa, Man. 10-4

OUR OATS AWARDED PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP! Second generation, registered, \$1.25. Richard Harrison, Obaton, Alta. 11-5

SEEDS

Various

SEED GRAIN

	Seed	Per bus.
Government-inspected	Seed Oats	\$.70
Government-inspected	Seed Barley	.80
Government-inspected	Durum Wheat	2.60
Government-inspected	Seed Flax	3.00
Government-inspected	Marquis Wheat	2.00

The above prices include new sacks, basis elevator, St. Boniface.

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
124 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

CHINESE BARLEY, OTTAWA 60, SIX-ROWED, high yielding, strong straw, early, pure variety, grade 1, germination 96, certificate 55-3037. Brandon 1924 report says: "Chinese has been included in the variety test for three years and has given an average yield of approximately nine bushels more per acre than Manchurian, the standard sort for Manitoba. \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. Limited quantity. Crown Flax, grade extra No. 1, \$3.00 bushel. Kennay C.P. or Brandon C.N. P. F. Bredt, Kennay, Man. 9-5

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER WHITE Blossom, government tested, also Brome Grass, free from quack grass, 8c. Also Early Chevalier barley, two-rowed, 90c. A. D. Kennedy, Eden, Man. 12-2

FIRST GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT, Saskatchewan No. 7, \$3.00 bushel. First generation banner oats, \$1.25 bushel; second generation banner, \$1.00 bushel, sacks, 20c extra. Limited quantity. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 12-4

WANTED—CAR FIVE TOUGH OR REJECTED wheat, also oats. Send sample and price. Reference, Standard Bank, Vancouver. Fowler Brothers Grain Company Limited, 2307 Royal Oak Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.

HANNAHAN BARLEY, GOOD YIELDER, AVERAGED seven bushels more at Saskatoon than O.A.C. 21, 90c, bags extra, sample. Premont flax, grown on breaking, \$2.50, bags extra. Shearer & Sons, Gainsboro, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—VICTORY OATS, 55c. BUSHEL, passed field inspection, government germination test 97. Spring rye, \$1.20 bushel. Bags, samples free. One International two-horse 17 x 22 hay press, \$85. F. A. Jacobson, Lacombe, Alta. 10-4

SEED WHEAT, UNIVERSITY 222, PER BUSHEL, \$3.00. Renfrew, per bushel, \$3.50; 1925 Altaswede Red Clover seed, 35 cents per bushel for less than 100 pounds, for 200 pound lots, 30 cents per bushel. Chalmers, Edmonton South, Alta. 12-5

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE THE store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 52-14

WE HAVE AS USUAL, MARQUIS WHEAT, Banner oats for seed, pure and heavy yielders, germination 99%, 96%. Price \$1.60, 60c. Why pay more. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER, EIGHT cents, \$7.50 per 100. Early Chevalier two-rowed barley, 75 cents per bushel. James Allan, Rapid City, Man. 11-3

SELLING—SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT, cleaned, bagged, \$1.25 bushel. A. Pogue, Bagot, Man. 10-3

SELLING—BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, JUTE bags included, free from weeds. Th. Hallgrimson, Cypress River, Man. 12-2

BUCKWHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.25 BUSHEL, bagged. T. Long, Minot, Man. 10-4

Barley

MANCHURIAN BARLEY, No. 1 CERTIFICATE, germination 98%, beautiful seed, 65 cents per bushel, bags extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

60-DAY BARLEY, TESTED 97%, FIVE DAYS, guaranteed pure, 80c. per bushel; sacks, 20c. W. Moffat, Fairfax, Man. 8-7

SELLING—SIX-ROWED SEED BARLEY, GOVERN- ment test 96%, No. 3, guaranteed clean, 70 cents bushel, bags extra. E. Jones, Erickson, Man. 12-3

SELLING—PURE O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, SECOND generation from Elite seed, fanned, sacked, 90c. bushel, f.o.b. Castor, Alta. Geo. Ries.

Corn

SELLING—SEED CORN, NORTH DAKOTA White Flint, \$5.50 per bushel. Bar M Farm, Hede, Man. 11-2

SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS, P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 3-15

Flax

PURE CROWN FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking, free from noxious weeds, variety highly recommended and seed direct from Agricultural College, high germination, big yielders, \$3.00 bushel, sacks included. F. A. Cleophas, Blenfaith, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—WILT-RESISTANT SEED FLAX, free from noxious weeds, grown from Steele, Briggs seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. David Bruce, Dacotah, Man. 11-3

CROWN FLAX, CLEANED AND BAGGED, from breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Government germination in four days, 99%. H. C. Kiser, Eston, Sask. 12-4

SELLING—GOVERNMENT INSPECTED WILT- resistant flax seed, grown on breaking, free noxious weeds, \$2.90 bushel, sacks included. F. J. Pratt, Reaburn, Man. 12-4

PURE PREMOST FLAX SEED, No. 1 GERMINA- tion, 97%, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged, \$2.80 bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask. 12-4

GRASS SEED

GRAZIER RYE GRASS

THE best strain of Western Rye Grass known. Grown in rows by arrangement with the Scott Experimental Farm. Yields extra heavy hay crops and good aftermath for fall grazing besides. Grade 1 only. Cleaned and sacked, 10c per pound.

Common Rye Grass Seed, Grade 2, 8c.

WHITING SEED FARMS
TRAYNOR, SASK.

ALTASWEDE CLOVER

SIMILAR to the Ontario and English Red Clover. This is the only red clover that will withstand the western winters, excellent fodder crop stock and hog pasture, great soil builder. Price 50c per pound in small lots. Special price on half bushel or larger quantities.

CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM
Phone R1010
R.R. No. 3, STRATHCONA, ALTA.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment grade No. 1. Noxious weeds none. Germination pure seed at three days, 85%; at five days, 89%; hard seed, 1%. Thoroughly scarified, cleaned, 90, 100; less than 100, 10c. pound. Alf Rabnett, Moosomin, Sask.

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, grown and carefully selected for seven years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, government grade, No. 1 germination test 99%, 10c. pound; 500 pounds, 9c. bags included, f.o.b. Sinaluta. W. G. Hill & Sons. 12-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, sacked, new cotton bags, \$8.00 cwt.; Brome seed, \$7.00 cwt.; Western rye grass seed, \$6.00 cwt. All sacked. James Millions, Carnduff, Sask. 12-2

GUERNSEY SEED CENTRE, GUERNSEY Sask. White Blossom sweet clover, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, 9c.; Western Rye, 8c.; Arctic sweet clover, 14c.; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks free. All seed re-cleaned, government tested. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 8 1/2 CENTS per pound; Bracken's Arctic White Blossom sweet clover, 11 cents per pound; hulled, scarified, cleaned, bags included, government tested, grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds. D. McGillivray, MacDonald, Man. 12-3

TIMOTHY YIELDED 14 TONS HAY, 1925. Seed government certificate 55-1667, grade one purity; Arctic White Clover, certificate 55-1668, grade one, scarified, each \$9.50 per 100 pounds in cotton bags. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, thoroughly scarified and cleaned, in cotton bags, No. 1, 8c. No. 2, 7c. Brome grass, 9c.; Rye grass, 7c. per pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 10-7

RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT TESTED 99% purity, acclimated, grown on Lakeside farm 20 years, most economical soil builder, 10 or 20 pounds, 40 cents; 50 pounds or more, 35 cents, sacked, f.o.b. Wetaakwin, Alta. A. C. Bunney. 11-2

EARLY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, hulled, cleaned, scarified, eight cents per pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. Butler or Maryfield, C.P.R. Elkhorn or Maryfield. Bags furnished. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 11-4

10,000 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, thoroughly hulled, scarified, cleaned, government tested grade 1. Samples sent. 7c. pound. H. Ableson, East Selkirk, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, NO noxious weeds, couch or ergot, re-cleaned and sacked, \$7.00 per 100 pounds. W. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, HIGH germination, no noxious weeds, \$6.00 per 100. Sample sent on request. Ray Argue, Clearwater, Man. 12-3

SELLING—25,000 POUNDS BEST ARCTIC sweet clover seed, 11c., scarified and re-cleaned; farm free from thistles. C.P. or C.N. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 11-3

OFFICIALLY GRADED BROME, 7c. POUND; mixture 75% Brome, 25% Rye grass, 6 1/2c. pound; Rye grass, 6c. pound; cleaned and sacked. John Haines, Alameda, Sask. 11-3

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, grade one, free of noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, 8 1/2c. pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 11-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment tested, no primary noxious weeds, germination 95%, seven cents, bags included. Jas. Dunning, Dand, Man. 11-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, cleaned, scarified, cleaned four times, good germination, government tested, nine cents per pound, bags included. G. H. Colborn, Dellsdale, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERN- ment test 1, germination 99%, 8c. pound; 500 pounds, write for price; bags free. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 11-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, re-cleaned, sacked; also Brome, free of noxious weeds; six cents per pound. J. Cline, Balduf, Man. 11-2

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 55-3039, germination 95%. Samples. Seven cents per pound, cleaned and sacked. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED 92%, grade 2, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, sacks free, 8c. pound, f.o.b. J. Nalra, Glenboro, Man. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment test 55-1947, free noxious weeds, germination 94%, scarified, sacked, \$8.50 cwt. A. E. Baker, Meota, Sask. 10-5

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT germination test 91%, hardly does not winter kill, 7c. pound. Quantity prices on request. W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 10-4

ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, government tested, cleaned, scarified, 10c. pound, sacked; 500 or over, 9c. Nell Parker, Sanford, Man. 9-5

BROME SEED, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT graded No. 1, germination 96%, eight dollars per cwt., f.o.b. Darnody or Parkbeg; bags 50c. extra. Ned Olson, Parkbeg, Sask. 9-4

DON'T BE SHORT OF FEED—GROW SWEET clover, White Blossom, government tested, eight cents per pound, sacks free. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 8-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED MY SPECIALTY, government grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

CERTIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, grade No. 1, germination 97, cleaned, scarified, eight dollars per 100, in cotton bags. Oliver Bros., Rounthwaite, Man. 6-9

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, SPECIALLY raised, high germination, very hardy, price \$1.00. Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, Edmonton, Alta. 8-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, government certificate number one, 8 1/2c. germination, \$7.00 bagged. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE- cleaned, scarified, government grade No. 1, 7c. sacked; grade No. 3, 5c., bags extra. Either railway. A. E. Hill, Griswold, Man. 12-3

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF government tested White Blossom Sweet Clover seed. Small orders, 7c. pound. James Howell, Roland, Man. 12-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 93 1/2% GOV- ernment test, No. 2, cleaned, sacked, \$7.50 100. Orders over 500 pounds, \$7.00, 100. D. Rodgers, Graysville, Man. 12-5

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, RECLEANED, scarified, second crop from Prof. Bracken's seed, \$10 100 pounds. Walter L. Dunavan, Crichton, Sask. 12-2

SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 2, cleaned, sacked and scarified, seven cents; Meadow Fescue, clean, heavy seed, 11 cents per pound. C. A. Moore, Sandford, Man. 12-3

SUPERIOR QUALITY BROME GRASS SEED, specially re-cleaned, government grade No. 1, free from noxious weed seeds, sample free. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 12-5

GOLD STANDARD TIMOTHY, GOVERNMENT tested, 97% germination, clean, samples on request, \$9.00, 100. R. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment grade 2, scarified, cleaned, sacked, \$6.50 per cwt. J. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 12-3

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WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND sacked, seven cents per pound. Wm. Lees, Kilsbey, Sask. 9-4

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BROME AND RYE SEED MIXED, GOVERN- ment tested, clean, plump, sacked, 6 1/2c. Jacob Friesen, Morris, Man. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, 8c., bags free, government tested, well scarified and cleaned. J. J. Brander, Newblitt, Man. 10-3

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BROME SEED, CLEANED, NO QUACK GRASS, good germination, 8 1/2c. pound. G. H. Colborn, Dellsdale, Sask. 11-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, clean, 8c.; over 200, 7c.; sacked. E. Russell, Wauchop, Sask. 11-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, TESTED, CLEANED and bagged, seven cents per pound. A. Turner, Invermay, Sask. 11-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, sacked, government test No. 1, 8c. pound. Chas. Burrows, Miami, Man. 11-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, grown on breaking, cleaned and sacked, six cents per pound. Hoadley, Invermay, Sask. 11-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, re-cleaned, bagged, 7c. per pound. Jack Madge, Virden, Man. 11-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, eight cents per pound. Ira G. Norris, Eyebrow, Sask. 11-5

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ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.00 cash, crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Usbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails. Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six Imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Usbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Usbridge, Ont. 10-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY—PURE AS the bees make it, in litho pails, 60 pounds to case, \$9.50, f.o.b., Belmont. Geo. Watkins, Belmont, Man. 9-5

SIXTY POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$7.50; mixed honey, \$6.00. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 7-2

FOR SALE—MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER honey, \$8.40 per crate 60 pounds. Wesley Hunter, Carman, Man. 11-5

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THE DEWDROP APRON—POLLY PRIM IN light or dark print, tie-back binding; apron extends over shoulders and fastened to flare of skirt. Price 95c. delivered. Touchcraft, 52 Gertie Street, Winnipeg. 12-2

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ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUCCESSFULLY treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 9-5

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

PURE MAPLE SYRUP—TEN ONE-GALLON cans, crated, price 20 dollars. Robert Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 10-7

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LUMBER FOR LESS—Plus service and an intimate knowledge of your requirements gained by 14 years' farming, construction and retail lumber business in the prairie provinces. Send us your enquiries. Our reply will please you.—PRAIRIE LUMBER CO., NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. 12-2

ARE YOU BUILDING? Get our Wholesale delivered prices on Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, etc., and SAVE MONEY. Quality, count and measurement guaranteed. Individual or club orders by car lot. Estimates Free. COAST AND PRAIRIE LUMBER CO. VANCOUVER, B.C. 12-2

LUMBER—CAR LOTS. BUY DIRECT AT mill cost. Everything for a building. Our price will surprise you. Free plan service and estimates. Write for prices and plan folders. Western Farmers Lumber Co., P.O. Box 265, Winnipeg. 7-8

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow: 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 11-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

WILLOW, TAMARAC, CEDAR POSTS, CORDWOOD, stove blocks. Delivered prices, write P.O. Box 793, Edmonton, Alta. 11-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD WILLOW PICKETS (5,000), price 4c. each, f.o.b. Wolsley, Sask. H. T. Chapman, Wolsley, Sask. 12-2

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CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CARLOADS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solisqua, B.C. 52-13

SELLING—GOOD SOUND CEDAR FENCE posts, round or split. A. Sim, Solisqua, B.C. 11-3

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CONN, ARTIST and Premier band instruments. Cornets, 15 dollars and up; saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars, ukuleles, violins. Send for our catalog and bargain list of used band instruments. Canada's oldest and largest music house. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 6tf

WRAY'S MUSIC STORE, 311 FORT STREET, Winnipeg—Headquarters for music, musical instruments. Mail order throughout the Western provinces. Write us for everything in the musical line. 12-2

SELLING—NEW GRAMOPHONE WITH records, \$15. Mrs. Thos. Morrison, Souris, Man. 12-2

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 12-2

NURSERY STOCK

ROSES

ROSE BUSHES

MISCELLANEOUS

POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES, SENATOR
Dunlap, dozen, 65c.; 100, \$2.50; Everbearing, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$5.00. Raspberries, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$3.50. Virginia Creeper, 10c. Peonies, red, white, pink, 50c. Write for price list of other nursery stock. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 10-1

BEDDING PLANTS—WE GROW ANY BEDDING
plant upon request. If ordered by March 1st. Cauliflower, cabbage, celery, tomatoes in pots, no wilting in transplanting. House plants. Write for list now. Wolsley Greenhouses, Wolsley, Sask. 12-3

TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR WINDBREAKS
and shelter belts, hardy and acclimatized: 25 kinds perennial flower roots, small fruits, etc. Before buying get our price list. West End Nurseries, Calgary, Alta. 12-5

FOR SALE—DAKOTA STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
50 for \$1.15, 100, \$2.30, 500 for \$10. Cash with order. Guaranteed to arrive in a No. 1 condition. John T. Moserip, Major, Sask. 12-5

PINE GROVE NURSERY, STEVENSON BROS.,
Morden, Man., growers of hardy fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and perennial flowers. Write for catalogue. 11-10

STRAWBERRIES—NEWCOMBE'S NORTHERN
plants give best results on prairies. Dunlap, \$2.50; Progress, \$4.50. Latham raspberries, \$5.50. Postpaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta. 11-5

HARDY ACCLIMATED STRAWBERRY
plants—Everbearing, \$3.00 per 100; Senator Dunlap, \$2.50 per 100; postpaid. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 10-7

JUNE-BEARING STRAWBERRIES, TWO
hardest varieties, \$2.50 hundred. Latham raspberries, most successfully grown, \$5.00 hundred. H. Smith, Lydiatt, Man. 8-7

CARAGANA SEEDS, \$1.00 PER POUND. MRS.
Wm. J. Irwin, Antler, Sask. 11-3

RASPBERRY CANES, HEAVY BEARING, \$4.00
100. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 11-3

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT," J. F. TULLOCH, OP-
tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 6-13

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BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE
quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT,
Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg. 4-16

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BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING,
barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON,
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WE BUY OR SELL UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
shares. Clifton C. Cross and Co., Regina. 9-6

STOVES, ETC.

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE
Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 10-4

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST.,
Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME
East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 7-5

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST,
Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-
built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

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watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Our shippers receive these good prices:
HENS, over 6 lbs., fat, 21-23c; 5-6 lbs., 17-19c
Young Roosters 15-17c
Ducks 22-23c
Turkeys, 13-15 lbs., 25-26c; 10-13 lbs., 22-23c
No. 2 and underweight stock, Highest Market Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed to April 5. Cates on request. Phone: 15236.
Premier Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

Starting a Conflagration

A match applied to a straw-stack causes a big fire. Similarly a "Little Guide Ad." read by 80,000 readers, produces remarkable results. If you talk to the farmer who has tried this method of marketing, you soon discover the reason for his enthusiasm for "Little Guide Ads." The results are out of all proportion to the cost. The method is so simple that any farmer can use it. It is just as good for saving money as for making it, and the more people that sell, buy and exchange through our Farmers' Market Place, the greater is the number of prospects who read it.

You will meet a real friend the day you begin marketing your surplus seed, livestock, poultry, honey, machinery and other things through "Little Guide Ads."

Fruit at Indian Head

By Norman M. Ross

The season of 1925 was the least favorable for fruit growing that we have experienced for many years. Winter killing of all but the hardiest varieties was very much in evidence. This affected not only the tree fruits but raspberries and gooseberries as well. Even the raspberries which were bent down for winter protection suffered.

In the tree fruits the plums suffered the greatest injury. All but our very hardiest varieties were affected. Those that came through without damage and gave fair crops of fruit were the Aitkin, Cheney, Mammoth, Winnipeg and Assiniboine. None of the other plums fruited. Two varieties which have always given us some fruit since the trees came into bearing failed us this year: namely, Oziya and Tokata. These varieties did not winter kill severely but the blossom buds were killed. The Hansen Hybrids, Sapa and Opata, which have been growing for 14 years without injury and fruiting heavily each season, were killed back almost to the ground. The Tom Thumb cherry also killed badly and had all blossom buds killed. The Underwood and Waneta suffered considerably. All these varieties, however, made a good recovery during the summer and if conditions are favorable during the present winter they should show an improvement next summer.

Bird Damage

Strange to say winter killing was not at all bad on the apples, and only a few of the least hardy kinds showed injury to the tips of the new growth. Unfortunately we had other troubles. In early October, 1924, a very heavy wet snow played havoc with our large apple trees, smashing them down badly. In late March nearly all varieties looked well and there was a good development of fruit buds. An examination in early April, however, showed that practically all the fruit buds had been cut off as if by a sharp knife. This occurred once before about four years ago, but we have never found the cause. It is probably the work of some birds but what variety we are at a loss to tell. We suspect either partridge or grouse, both of which are fairly numerous. Only a few buds escaped and consequently not many apples came to maturity. The varieties that did mature, a few specimens were Anisim, Volga Anis, Charlamoff, Blushed Calville, Patten's Greening and Simbrisk. There was quite a good showing of seedling apples of the crab type.

It is interesting to note that such varieties of plums and apples as matured, fruit were ready to pick on an average of three weeks earlier than last year, which was a very backward season.

Snow Takes Heavy Toll

This year again we had a very heavy wet snow on September 30, doing great injury to the larger trees. In our experience this snow damage has done more serious injury to our orchard than any other single agency, not excepting rabbits or winter killing. Rabbit injury can be guarded against and winter killing minimized by selecting only the hardiest varieties, but practically nothing can stop a heavy wet snow from breaking down the trees when the leaves are still on them.

A season such as experienced here clearly indicates the advisability of growing a few of the hardiest varieties in any prairie orchard even though the quality of fruit may not be the best. The Cheney plum is the best of the hardiest varieties with us and the quality is quite good. It, however, ripens somewhat late than others, this year September 16. Aitkin was ready to pick August 28, Mammoth, September 3, Winnipeg and Assiniboine, September 9.

Those who attempt fruit growing must not be too easily discouraged. As time goes on varieties better adapted to our prairie conditions will undoubtedly be developed, but meanwhile, the fruit grower must consider his work as largely experimental and should not expect too much when trying out varieties that have not been thoroughly tested out in his own locality.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

deserving agricultural student in preparing for effective service to his generation.

"The committee as named above are working out the details, but regard it as desirable that work should be begun at once on the gathering of the funds so that the purpose may be effected with as little delay as possible. It is agreed that an endowment of \$5,000 should be raised, to be invested in permanent securities. This at five per cent. would provide an annual scholarship of \$250. Spreading the effort over all our locals and each doing what it can, it should not be difficult to raise the sum needed.

"As to method, each community will decide what is most suitable. If a direct canvass were made there would be few who would not find a dollar to invest in an enterprise so practically useful. Or if an entertainment, social or concert could be put on, in most cases it would be possible to raise a substantial sum.

"Will you get your workers together and decide in what way you can best assist and promote it?

"We are hoping that many locals will undertake their contribution before spring opens. If we could realize, say, \$3,000 by April 30, it would put the enterprise in good position to go after a clean-up canvass between harvest and the close of the year. We should be able to report to the next annual convention that the enterprise is established so that it may become effective in 1927."

While the above notice has been sent to the U.F.M. locals in Manitoba, the committee feel that there may be other friends of the late Mr. McKenzie, and those who have an appreciation of his great contribution to the development of this country who would like to make a contribution to the memorial fund. All contributions should be sent to Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary-treasurer, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

Regent U.F.M. local held a re-organization meeting on February 6, when the following officers were elected: Pres. W. J. McKeever; vice-president, T. H. Wilson; secretary, Howard Holden; directors, Miss McKeever, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Brown, Messrs. A. Demasson, C. More and S. Brown. The books showed only 20 paid-up members, so it was decided to launch a membership drive. To make this more interesting two teams were nominated with A. Demasson, captain of one side and T. H. Wilson, captain of the other—the losing side to provide an oyster supper for all the members. Two weeks were allotted to complete the drive, but early Monday morning, Capt. Demasson opened the campaign by canvassing some of Capt. Wilson's immediate neighbors. Competition then became keen indeed, and by the end of the second day practically the whole territory had been canvassed. At the meeting held on February 20 at the end of the drive, Capt. Demasson and his supporters had 71 new members to their credit, while Capt. Wilson and his associates had 35, making the grand total of 126 paid-up members. It then became the duty of the losing side to provide oysters for the oyster supper. It was decided that the supper be held on March 5, and that following the supper a concert program be rendered and an address delivered by an invited speaker. All the members then contributed most loyally of their substance, time, and talent, to make the event a real success. Mr. Ransom, secretary, Manitoba Grain Pool, was invited to be present to address the gathering, but was unable to attend. However, R. F. Chapman was secured, who ably addressed the audience on pool matters. The concert program was also well rendered and all expressed appreciation of the whole entertainment. Notwithstanding the fact that all members and those contributing to the program were admitted free, the sum of \$39 was received from those attending from other points. Since the closing of the drive, 19 new paid-up members have been added to the list, making a present membership of 145, and we have now

set our objective for 150 members. We are also doing an extensive business in co-operative buying. What we have accomplished could easily be duplicated in many other districts by a few expending a little thought, time and energy.—H. Holden, secretary.

A very enjoyable social evening was spent on March 3, when the Delano U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. members met to celebrate the close of their membership drive. The supper which was served by the losing side was followed by an interesting program of musical numbers, community singing and a concert. The principal item was a debate. Resolved that the Power Washer is More Beneficial to the Farm Home than a Radio, the negative side winning by a few points. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

A very interesting and enjoyable evening was spent by the Millbrook U.F.M. local recently, which took the form of a farewell social and dance to Mr. and Mrs. R. Coulter and family who are leaving the district. After the musical program, Mrs. J. Pengriff, president U.F.W.M., on behalf of the local and friends, presented Mrs. Coulter with a set of carvers, and I. St. George, presented Mr. Coulter with a pipe and fountain pen, from the local, for which the recipients made suitable replies, and wished the association every success. Supper was then served and the remainder of the evening spent in dancing.

The U.F.M. Association learns with regret the bereavement in two of the prominent U.F.M. families. Mrs. Andrew Graham, wife of Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, one of the oldest workers in the U.F.M. movement passed away on Friday last, and Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, wife of the provincial U.F.M. president, mourns the loss of her father whose death occurred this week. Members of the association extend their sympathy to these families.

A very encouraging report comes from Mrs. G. A. Munson, secretary-treasurer, Thunder Hill U.F.M. She encloses \$8.00 to complete 1925 membership dues, and states that their local is making a drive for members for 1926. The contest will be completed by April 10, when results will be reported. This local announces that the U.F.M. spirit is reviving in their district and that conditions in all lines are improving.

The exchange of concerts between locals is a popular feature in U.F.M. circles this winter. Last week the Springfield U.F.M. took a concert to Hazelridge. About 150 gathered to hear the play, The Minister's Bride. Preceding the play and subsequently, selections, both vocal and instrumental were given and also several readings.

Souris U.F.M. district secretary, R. Johnston, sends in a glowing report on U.F.M. conditions in his constituency. He states: "We expect a big increase in membership in Souris this year. Regent is on the map again with 130 members, Buttrum has 170 to date, Kirkwood 76 and Minto 98."

Price of Grain—up or down from here?

The present situation has confused a great many of the trade and as a result sentiment is mixed but an analysis of conditions, if based on fundamentals, does indicate what's ahead.

Weekly Bulletins issued by us enjoy an international reputation because of a remarkable way in which they correctly forecast trend of grain prices. Our analyses of price making factors predict coming moves.

Free Copy of "Profits in Grain—How to Secure Them" and sample copy of recent Bulletin sent on request. Send for same NOW!

Grain Dealers Advisory Bureau
Dept. WGS
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 19, 1926.

WHEAT—Market has fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range of values during the week, advancing sharply yesterday on buying against liberal acceptances by Liverpool and continental merchants, only to decline as fast today when that support was withdrawn and American markets fell on liquidation by holders in that market. There is little feature to the market. It is stated that leading American traders are holding considerable Winnipeg wheat, pending the demand that is expected at the opening of navigation. Apart from yesterday's flurry there has been little indication of any volume of business for spring wheat, and while it is true that British buyers have not stocked up they appear to have fairly liberal supplies, offering from time to time, and do not seem inclined to buy ahead at these levels. So that the market has been pretty much of a speculative affair, and opinions are decidedly two-sided right at the moment. Cash wheat is very dull with little wheat offering from day to day on account no doubt of the congested condition at the elevators and at the terminals.

OATS—Outside of a little buying of May oats against sales of deferred deliveries there has been little doing. The action of American oats has dominated this market and trade generally has been indifferent to the fluctuation. There is, however, a much better enquiry for oats for opening navigation shipment, and all grades of cash oats are in good demand at existing spreads. Export houses have accumulated fair quantities possibly, and are continuing to pick up odd cars as offered on the market at these levels.

BARLEY—Very poor demand indeed, and little indication of any sharp advance. British trade papers continue to stress heavy offerings of barley from all quarters, with a very indifferent demand. Barley is comparatively cheap, but outside of very low grades it does not seem to command any attention.

FLAX—Speculative market mainly. Some buying by crushers at lower levels, but liberal stocks and limited demand with cash article trading at a carrying charge to the delivery month.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 150	148	148	152	148	147	151	170	170
July 148	147	147	150	146	145	150	166	166
Oct. 132	131	131	134	129	129	134	136	136
Oats—								
May 47	47	47	47	46	46	47	51	51
July 48	47	47	48	47	47	48	53	53
Oct. 46	46	46	46	45	45	46	51	51
Barley—								
May 61	60	60	61	60	60	61	84	84
July 62	61	61	62	61	60	62	85	85
Oct. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Flax—								
May 127	124	125	129	124	125	128	248	248
July 127	124	125	129	124	125	128	248	248
Oct. 127	124	125	129	124	125	128	248	248
Rye—								
May 90	88	88	91	87	86	92	123	123
July 91	89	89	92	87	87	92	122	122
Oct. 87	85	85	87	84	84	88	102	102

CASH WHEAT

	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Mar. 15	151	149	149	153	150	149	152	170
16	145	144	143	148	144	142	147	161
17	140	138	138	142	138	137	142	160
18	133	131	131	135	131	130	134	152
19	123	122	122	126	122	121	125	140
20	112	116	116	114	110	109	113	130
Feed	92	90	90	94	90	89	93	109

LIVERPOOL PRICES
Liverpool market closed March 19 as follows: March, 1d lower at 10s 10½d; May, unchanged at 11s 0½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at 44.85. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: March 41.58; May 41.61.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.76½; No. 1 northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.65½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.73½; No. 2 northern, \$1.58½ to \$1.63½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.53½ to \$1.70½; No. 3 northern, \$1.52½ to \$1.60½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.63½ to \$1.76½; No. 1 hard, \$1.63½ to \$1.65½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.60½ to \$1.63½; No. 1 hard, \$1.60½ to \$1.62½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.34½ to \$1.47½; No. 1 durum, \$1.29½ to \$1.38½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.30½ to \$1.45½; No. 2 durum, \$1.28½ to \$1.36½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.27½ to \$1.42½; No. 3 durum, \$1.26½ to \$1.34½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69c to 72c; No. 4 yellow, 65c to 68c; No. 3 mixed, 65c to 67c; No. 4 mixed, 62c to 63c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37½c to 38½c; No. 3 white, 36½c to 37½c; No. 4 white, 34½c to 36½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 63c to 65c; medium to good, 59c to 62c; lower grades, 54c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 83½c to 85½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.31 to \$2.37.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

There were 125 Canadian cattle at Glasgow this week from 10½c to 11½c per lb., live weight. In addition to the above, 17 bulls brought from 7½c to 9c. Prime Scotch baby beef sold at 15c, best quality medium weights from 13½c to 14c, and prime heavies from 11½c to 12c. Sales of Irish cattle totalled 150 head. Choice light weights 11½c, good quality 10½c and plain 8c to 9c.

Birkenhead reports the sale of 1,500 Canadian cattle. Prices were all unchanged from last week at from 18c to 19½c for steers in sink (dressed weight including offal), from 13c to 15c for cows and from 12c to 14c for bulls. There were also 2,300 Irish cattle offered from 18c to 20c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Mar. 15	48	42	42	40	37	59	55	52	51	194	189	179	88
16	48	42	42	40	37	58	54	52	51	190	186	176	86
17	47	42	42	40	37	58	54	52	51	192	188	177	86
18	48	43	43	41	37	59	55	53	52	196	192	181	88
19	47	42	42	40	37	58	54	51	50	191	186	176	84
20	47	42	42	40	37	58	54	51	50	191	187	177	84
Week Ago	48	42	42	40	37	58	54	51	50	191	187	177	84
Year Ago	50	46	46	44	40	53	51	52	51	195	190	178	89

Sales of Canadian beef at London totalled 300 Canadian sides. Fair quality 16c, choice 17c, a few exceptionally good quality sides 18c. Demand continued slow.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts: Cattle, 71; calves, 2; hogs, 504; sheep, 190. Steers, choice, \$6.00 to \$6.25; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.90; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; common, \$3.00 to \$5.75; fair to good, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Butcher cows, choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Bulls, good, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Stocker steers, choice, \$4.50 to \$4.25. Butcher heifers, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.25; fair to good, \$3.00 to \$4.25. Stocker heifers, choice, \$2.75 to \$3.25; fair to good, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Feeder steers, choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.00 to \$4.75. Calves, choice, \$7.00 to \$8.00; good, \$5.00 to \$6.00; common, \$3.00 to \$4.50. Hogs, select bacon, \$13.75; thick smooths, \$12.50; heavies, \$11.50. Lambs, fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.25. Sheep, fair to good, \$6.00 to \$9.00.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited reports as follows for the week ending March 19, 1926.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,045; hogs, 5,330; sheep, 317. Last week: Cattle, 4,970; hogs, 7,110; sheep, 45.

With heavy receipts of cattle continuing to come forward the majority of butcher cattle have met a slow and draggy trade, with prices a good 25c lower than last week. The returns on British export shipments continue to be disappointing with the result that there are very few buyers of this class of stock. Best butcher steers can be quoted from \$6.00 to \$6.25, with an odd one at \$6.50. Choice heifers from \$5.75 to \$6.25, and choice cows from \$4.75 to \$5.00. Stockers and feeders continue to be fairly active with prices just a shade lower than butcher cattle, top feeders making up to \$6.25. Choice stockers from \$5.50 to \$5.75.

The hog market continues to have weak undertone, the packers bidding \$12.50 for thick smooths at time of writing with the prospects of an odd cent load bringing \$12.60 with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hogs. Choice feeder hogs are making up to \$13.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue very light, top lambs making up to \$12; butcher sheep from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.25 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.75 to 5.25
Common steers	2.75 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	5.75 to 6.25
Medium feeders	4.50 to 5.00
Common feeder steers	3.50 to 4.25
Good stocker steers	4.75 to 5.25
Medium stockers	3.75 to 4.25
Common stockers	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.75 to 6.25
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.25
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Stock heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher cows	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.25
Cutter cows	2.50 to 2.75
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to 3.50
Canner cows	1.50 to 2.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	30.00 to 40.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 10.50
Choice heavy calves	4.50 to 5.00
Common calves	3.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	3.50 to 4.00

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BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 106s to 112s (23c to 24½c), boxes 100s to 106s (24½c to 23c), market steadier, better demand expected, Irish 120s to 140s (26c to 30½c), supplies small. American 90s to 96s (19½c to 20½c), slow. Danish 112s to 117s (24½c to 25½c), firm. Danish killings estimated at 59,000 head.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Egg receipts for the week ending March 13, were 4,132 cases. His increase in receipts has been brought about by milder weather and has resulted in a lower market. Country dealers are making sales 28c, firsts 25c, seconds 18c. Prices to retailers, extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 25c, storage stocks are about cleaned up and prices are unchanged. Poultry: Receipts continue light with prices unchanged.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: The egg market is lower due to increased fresh receipts. Country dealers are making sales extras 24c to 26c, firsts 22c to 23c, seconds 16c to 17c. Prices to retailers, extras 28c to 34c, firsts 26c to 30c, seconds 20c to 26c. Poultry: Receipts are very light with prices unchanged.

EDMONTON—Egg market is weak with heavy receipts. Country dealers are making sales extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c. Prices to retailers, extras 33c firsts 28c, seconds 24c. Poultry: Scarce, market firm.

CALGARY—Egg receipts are good, dealers offering extras 24c, firsts 21c, seconds 16c. Jobbing extras \$9.50 per case, firsts \$8.50 per case, seconds \$7.00 per case. Poultry market is quieter, dealers offering live chickens firsts 13c, seconds 10c, fowl over four pounds 14c, under four pounds 11c, seconds 9c, dressed prices are 4c extra on all grades.

Novel Use of Tank Heater

J. W. Hopkins, writes: "At the present time I am using my tank heater in a small galvanized tank inside our large cement stock tank. I can close the inlet to small galvanized tank and heat water for the pigs as hot as I want it, afterwards opening inlet so the waters of the two tanks can mix. In this way I can heat water and also keep ice out of large stock tank. Will my tank heater work successfully the same way if I make a small cement tank inside the large tank with a two-inch inlet near bottom and another near the top of small tank, both arranged so they can be closed or opened at will? The galvanized tank is about gone and will have to be replaced."

Answered by I. W. Dickerson: "This is a rather novel way to get double use out of a tank heater, first to get hot water in a short time in the small tank, then opening this tank into the larger tank so the hot water will be

diffused throughout the large tank. I can see no reason why a small cement tank inside the larger one will not work in the same way the galvanized one does. Perhaps it may heat up more quickly and cool off more slowly."

Scrub Bulls Even Here

Comment is often made that the poor quality of large numbers of stocker cattle offered for sale in British markets is due to the use of inferior sires, and it is recognized that the standard of milk yield of dairy cows is unduly low in many districts from the same cause. "Scrub" bulls are most often used by small farmers (especially dairymen) who cannot afford the best sires, and who, in a spirit of short-sighted economy, select the cheapest means of getting their cows into profit. These men commonly sell their calves at a very early age, and are practically indifferent as to their quality.

So much has been heard on this matter of late that a bill was recently submitted to parliament by the Ministry of Agriculture, under which the compulsory inspection and licensing of bulls was proposed. The general body of farming opinion (contrary to much anticipation) did not receive the proposal favorably, and, for the present, the bill has been dropped.

It would seem that, in the meantime, the chief means of working towards the desired end of eliminating inferior bulls is for the government to extend the activities of its Livestock Improvement Scheme, under which bulls of good quality (as well as stallions, rams and boars), are loaned out to societies of farmers, members of which are able to utilize the services of those sires for trifling fees.

In Ireland, where the value of the cattle industry is predominant, and where the average level of quality of the animals has generally been lower than in England, legislation has been passed (both in Ulster and the Irish Free State) providing that only bulls which have been approved and licensed by the Government Departments of Agriculture may be used as sires. Probably the increasing competition of Canadian cattle with Irish on the English market was a main factor in bringing about this step towards leveling up the quality of Irish cattle.



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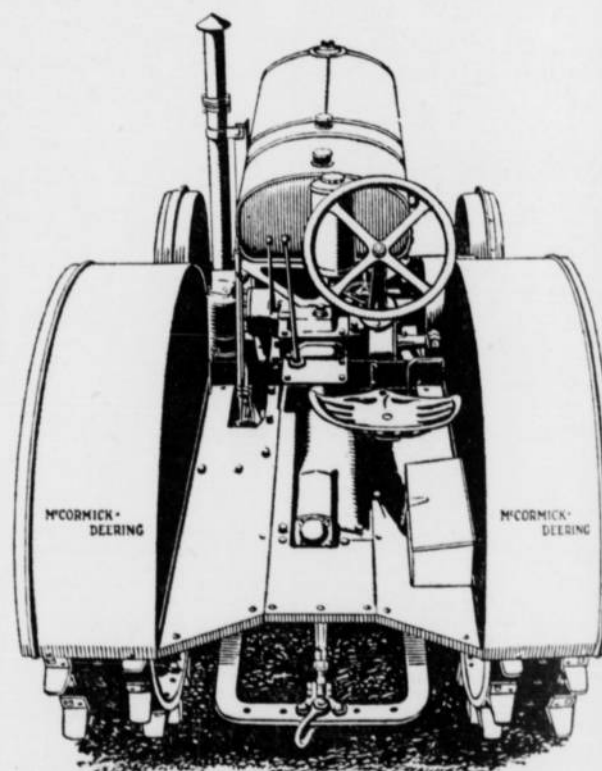
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